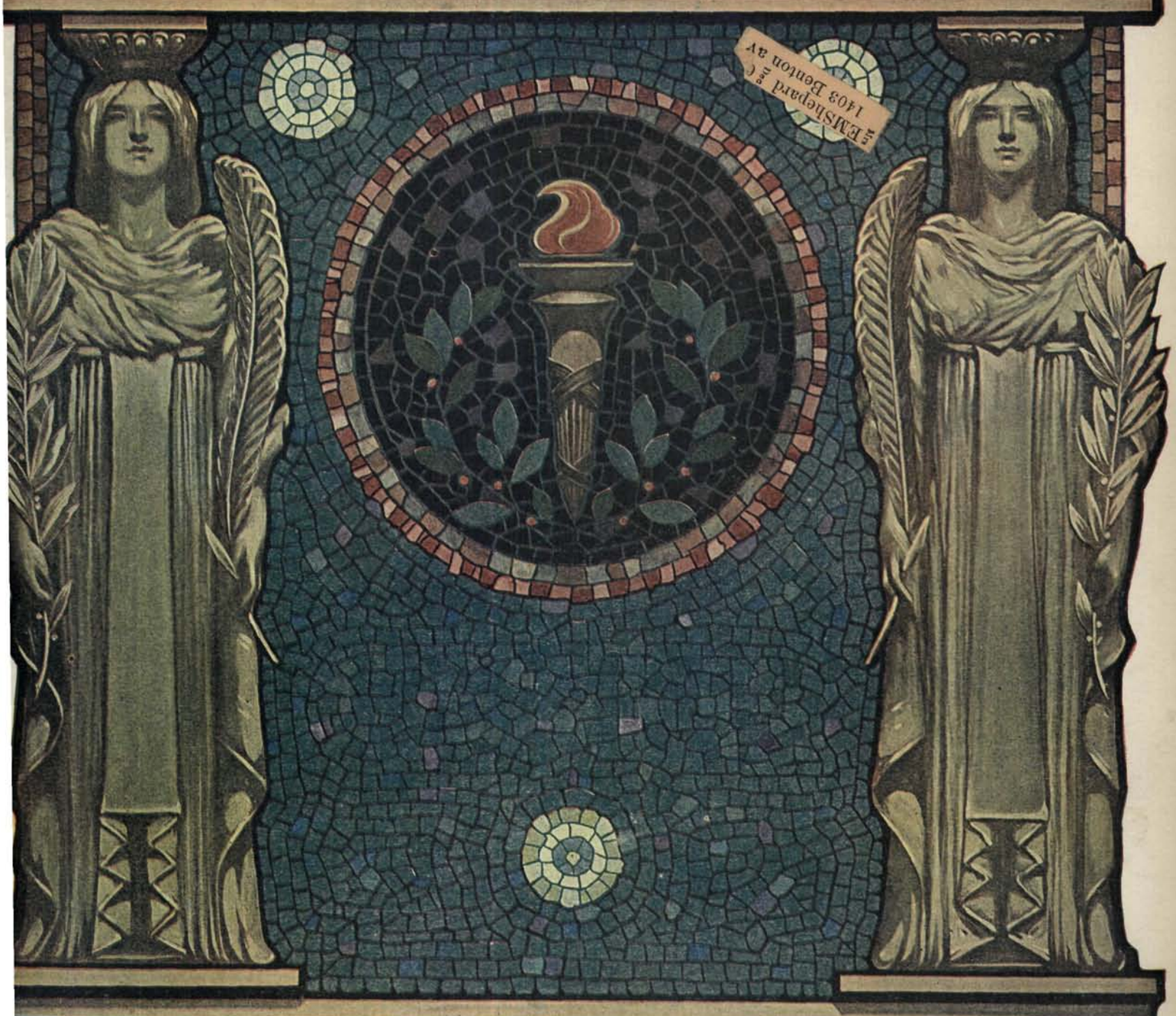
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



EMSheppard
1403 Beacon Av

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

W K

XXXV., No. 15. Whole No. 912 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1907 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Publisher Fails—Forced Sale
This is your Gain

Weight Boxed 75lbs

Ex-President Cleveland says:
"This History will fill an important place among publications intended to give wider familiarity with historical literature."

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR NOW. We are compelled to convert these books into money at once. To protect our interests as finance agents, we have assumed control and offer without reserve the remaining sets of the Publisher's latest and most important publication—"Library of Universal History," fifteen sumptuous volumes, over 5,000 pages, 100 specially engraved maps, 700 beautiful illustrations, copious marginal notes and chronological index. This is a new publication from cover to cover, prepared by a staff of the most famous historians of the world. Cost to produce nearly $250,000.00. Positively the first edition printed from these new plates, made from type cast expressly for this work. Each volume is 2 inches thick, 7 inches wide and 10 inches high.

Read Our Offer: Beginning with the dawn of recorded thought and tracing the progress of mankind, these Sixty Centuries of Progress leads us step by step through Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Times. In this great panorama we see the birth, growth and development, the decay and death of races and nations. The pure, simple and enchanting language used in depicting these great events makes this story of human progress more fascinating than fiction. Young folks will use this work and read it with delight, charmed by its splendid pictures and vivid style.

These 15 massive volumes shipped free

Our Offer! We send the books, complete set, 15 volumes, prepaid, to you at once for five days' free examination. If found satisfactory, send us 50 cents within five days and $2 monthly for 10 months for Silk Cloth binding. (This is $20.50 for the 15 volumes, while the publisher's price was $45.00.) For 3-4 Red Morocco binding, send us 50 cents within five days and $2.75 monthly for 10 months or a total of $28. Publisher's price was $60. If the library is not perfectly satisfactory after five days' examination in your own home, notify us and we will have it returned at our expense. You run no risk whatever, but act promptly as the sets are going fast. Cut out and mail the coupon herewith, or a copy of it now.

L.D. 10-12

FREE COUPON

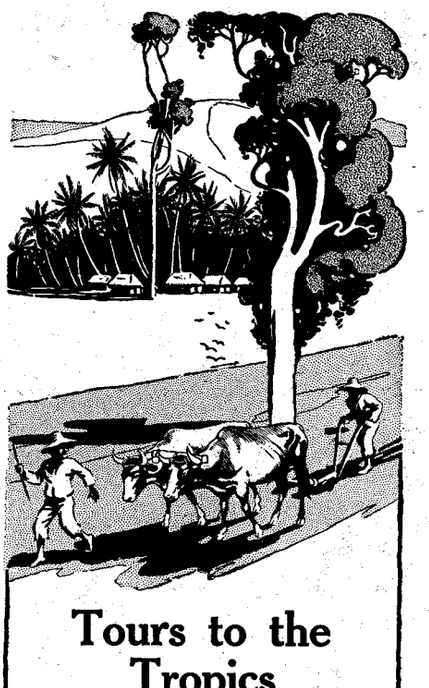
American Underwriters Corporation, 240 Wabash Av., Chicago

Please ship to me, prepaid, a complete set of the Library of Universal History, 15 volumes, ... binding, for five days free examination.

.....Name

.....Address

American Underwriters Corporation
Finance Agents Dept. 29, 240 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.



Tours to the Tropics

A trip to the beautiful islands of the West Indies, where the sun is generous, the foliage luxuriant and the climate delightful when the Winter in its solemn greyness pervades the North is Nature's call to those in need of rest or recreation. JAMAICA, particularly, offers unusual advantages for a sojourn—excellent hotels, *automobiling* and all other outdoor sports. The splendid "PRINZ" steamers of the Atlas Service will take *you* there comfortably and quickly.

A 25 day Cruise to Jamaica, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama, sailing every week, costs but $115 and $125. Send for full particulars.

Hamburg-American Line
35-37 Broadway, New York

PHILADELPHIA BOSTON
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO

JUST READY

MAGDA QUEEN OF SHEBA

Translated into French from the original Ghese, the language of the Ethiopian priests, by HUGUES LE ROUX, Member of the Academe de Belles-lettres, and from the French into English by Mrs. JOHN VAN VORST, with an introduction especially prepared for this edition by Hugues LeRoux. "Magda" is the story of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, and of the early life of their son, told in the form of fiction, but with an historical basis, the facts being those which have been believed in Abyssinia for many generations. Experts have given the opinion that the date of the original manuscript is probably somewhere in the fifth century of our era, and that some learned Abyssinian person, possest of all the historical data, put them into this form under the influence of the literary culture of Byzantium. This extremely curious story forms part of an ancient manuscript entitled "The Glory of the Kings," in which is contained the genealogy of the Ethiopian kings from the beginning of their known history. No full translation of "Magda" has ever before been made into any European language. 12mo, Cloth. $1.20, *net*. By mail, $1.31.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 25d Street, New York.

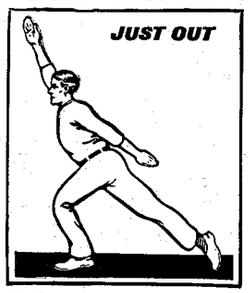
JUST READY

THE EMANCIPATION OF MISS SUSANA

By MARGARET HANNIS. This little tale unfolds the moving story of the means by which a spinster, thought to be hopeless in her spinsterhood, accomplished a matrimonial ambition. Illustrated. Hour-Glass Series. 40 cents, *net*. By mail, 45 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

HOME GYMNASTICS ON LING'S SYSTEM



By Anders Wide M.D., Stockholm

A Series of Daily Exercises Mostly Without Apparatus

SEDENTARY PEOPLE can derive great profit from this simple, plain, direct exercise at home. Based on the celebrated Swedish system.

All publishers' profits go toward erecting a LING monument at Stockholm.

"A marvelous amount of information of a most practical character."—*New York Sun*.

PRICE, 50 CENTS, NET

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St., New York City

TRAVEL

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD ORIENT, EGYPT and NILE, RIVIERA, SOUTHERN EUROPE, etc. Frequent departures. Inclusive Fares. THOS. COOK & SON, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
SPECIAL SELECT PARTY LEAVING
In November. 26th Season. Strictly first-class in all details. For *Illustrated Itineraries*, address MRS. M. A. CROSLEY, 22 E. 45th St., New York City, or 308 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE COLLVER TOURS
(AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)
For JAPAN, SOUTH AMERICA, and ROUND THE WORLD
372 Boylston Street BOSTON

TRAVEL

EGYPT and PALESTINE Long and short tours sailing January 11th, February 1st and 22d, 1908. Under the management of Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-Day on the Nile."
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House Boston, Mass

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The most charming inland water trip on the American Continent.
Steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
"New York" and "Albany"
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y.
Leave New York 8:40 A. M., Albany 8:30 A. M., Sundays excepted.
Afternoon Boat Steamer "Mary Powell"
1:45 P.M. from Desbrosses St.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED McCANN'S TOURS ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED

Two Tours of Picturesque OLD MEXICO VIA
Special Train De Luxe
Jan. 20-Feb. 21, '08

Two Grand Tours of Old Mexico under personal escort covering thirty-four days of the most novel sight-seeing to be experienced on this continent. Mexico City and all other important points will be visited. Most complete tour ever provided for American Tourists. Attractive itinerary giving full information on application. Booklet of American and European Tours sent on application. McCANN'S TOURS, Inc., 1414 B'way, N.Y.

AROUND THE WORLD
Select party sails 11th Dec. "Cretic."
De Potter Tours, 32 B'way, N.Y. (Est. 29 years.)

R Three Gilt-Edge World Tours. Everything the BEST. $2,000 New York departures, Nov. 23, Dec. 7, and Jan. 4. WRITE W
FRANK C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The University Prints
Art of
The Netherlands and Germany
A new series of 500 just completed. 1500 subjects on Greek and Roman Sculpture (von Mach), and Italian Art previously published. Size 5½ x8 inches. One Cent Each.
Send a two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL.
19 Trinity Place Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade-Mark

Established Half a Century

New Flannels for Fall and Winter

The collection includes the following lines:

Viyella Flannels in a very wide range of plain colors and classic staples in the latest designs, also Tartan plaids, 31 inches wide, at 75c. per yard. Guaranteed unshrinkable.

All-wool and silk-and-wool Flannels in striped and checked effects, 31 inches wide, at $1.00 and $1.20 per yard. Guaranteed unshrinkable.

Fancy German Flannels, 27 inches wide, at 65c., 75c. and 85c. per yard.

Saxony Flannels, 28 inches wide, at $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

Twilled and Plain all-white Flannels, also with silk figures, French and Saxony manufacture, 28 inches wide, at 75c., 85c., $1.00 and $1.35 per yard.

All-wool White Flannels, 35 inches wide, 65c., 75c., 85c. and $1.00 per yard.

Embroidered Flannels, 35 inches wide, for Skirts, 85c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

Also a line of Wash Flannels, 27 inches wide, at 30c., per yd.

We shall be pleased to mail on request samples of any of the above lines.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, New York

Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The President's Tour 509
Discounting the Calamity Prophet 512
Why American Marriages Fail 514
Coaling the Pacific Fleet with Foreign Ships 514
Secretary Root's Mission 515
Our "Secretary of Peace" in Japan 516

FOREIGN COMMENT:

German View of Our Naval Defects 517
England's Duty in Macedonia 517
The Kaiser as a Shopkeeper 518
Pyrrhic Victories of France 519
The London "Times" on the Pennsylvania Scandals 520

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Eye-strain and Bright Light 521
The Broom the Cleanest Sweeper 521
An Electrical Villa 522
Photography of the Invisible 522
Infection from Persons Seemingly Well 523
Does Meat Cause Cancer? 524
The Stages of Drunkenness 524
Danger in the Coffee-urn 524
A Curious Horned Group 525
Electric Power in Building 525

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Parochial School Denied Public Funds 526
Foresight of the French Priests 527
Leaving the Ministry 527
Church Replies to Miss Smith 528

LETTERS AND ART:

What Sir Caspar Has Done for the Museum 529
The Sculptor of McKinley 530
False Alarms about the French Novels 531
Collegiate Tyranny in America 532

GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 533-534

MISCELLANEOUS 535-552

The Tabard Inn Library
Sales Department Clearance
CATALOGUE
FALL 1907 — BOOKS — WINTER 1908
The Newest Books at Great Bargains
Tabard Inn Library, Philadelphia

Big Bargains IN Books

Drop a Postal for our Fall and Winter Catalogue of newest publications and Used books now being withdrawn from The Booklovers Library. It contains a full list of special bargains in Fiction, Science, History, Religion, Biography, Travel, Literature, etc.

Sales Department, **TABARD INN LIBRARY**
1629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

THE IFS OF HISTORY

By J. E. CHAMBERLIN

Ready October 10th — Cloth, $1.00

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia

What is Hell?

Should a Protestant marry a Catholic? Are there degrees of suffering in hell? These and 84 other vital Bible questions answered in Rev. C. W. Ray's great book

Bible Questions Answered

Not dry nor theological, doesn't quibble nor speak in parables, but is one of the most intensely absorbing books of the age. Is perfectly orthodox, yet frank. Gives satisfying answers to such questions as: Is a person in a worse state if he back-slides? Is it harder for men to live a Christian life than women? Why are there so many denominations? Can a person repent and be saved just before death? Will the joy of those in heaven be lessened by the knowledge that dear ones have gone below? Endorsed by ministers and religious papers. Price 35c. stamps or M. O. Send today. Agents wanted everywhere.

CHRISTIAN PUB. CO., 1054 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New Book Announcements

A useful issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the Fall selling season will be the October 19th number.

Copies of this issue will be mailed to 4,567 retail booksellers throughout the country.

Special rate for NEW BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS in the October 19th issue, 81 cents per agate line.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMPLETE THEOLOGICAL WORKS OF

SWEDENBORG

1907 Rotch Edition

This is the only complete and uniform edition of the theological writings published by Swedenborg now on the market

Swedenborg's mission was to disclose the true nature of the Bible, showing it to be in every true sense the Word of God and explaining its essential holiness as true to the fact that in every sentence, word and syllable it possesses a holy, internal sense treating solely of God, man and their relations to each other in life and death.

These volumes are of utmost importance to present-day theologians and should be found in every library.

OPINIONS CONCERNING SWEDENBORG

Ralph Waldo Emerson—"The truths passing out of Swedenborg's system into general circulation are now met with every day, qualifying the views and creeds of all churches, and of men of no church."

Thomas Carlyle—"A man of great and indisputable cultivation, strong mathematical intellect, and the most pious seraphic turn of mind."

John Greenleaf Whittier—"There is one grand and beautiful idea underlying all his revelations or speculations about the future life."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge—"As a moralist, Swedenborg is above all praise; and as a naturalist, psychologist and theologian he has strong and varied claims on the gratitude and admiration of the professional and philosophical student."

Special Subscription Issue of 1907

Printed on specially made all-rag paper of the highest grade, and bound in the best style of the Riverside Press, these books surpass in these respects all other editions.

Sold only in sets. *32 volumes, 12mo, in imported blue linen buckram, gilt top, $35 net, per set; in half morocco, full gilt, $75 net, per set. Carriage extra.*

[*Also the same on Oxford India Bible paper, in 11 volumes, bound in full levant, limp, full gilt, $150.00 net, per set. Carriage extra.*]

The pamphlet "Who was Swedenborg?" sent FREE

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. : 4 PARK STREET, BOSTON 85 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

Valuable Books Covering the Entire Subject

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

By GRENVILLE KLEISER

Formerly Instructor in Elocution and Public Speaking in Yale Divinity School.

A MOST SUGGESTIVE AND PRACTICAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York, says: "Many useful suggestions in it."

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE: "It is admirable and practical instruction in the technic of speaking, and I congratulate you upon your thorough work."

JOHN W. WETZEL, Instructor in Public Speaking, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: "The work has been very carefully and well compiled from a large number of our best works on the subject of elocution. It contains many admirable suggestions for those who are interested in becoming better speakers. As a general text for use in teaching public speaking, it may be used with great success."

"A COURSE OF STUDY" Booklet—120 LESSONS—FREE WITH EACH BOOK

Cloth, 543 pages. $1.25 net; by mail $1.40

THE MECHANISM OF SPEECH

By ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

"The whole book is novel in its treatment, there being no other book published in which the mechanism of speech is dealt with in a similar manner."—*Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minn.

Large 12mo. Illustrated by diagrams, etc. 130 pages. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION

By ALFRED AYRES

"It is worth more than all the ponderous philosophies on the subject."—*The Lutheran Observer.*

"It is a case where brevity is the soul of value."—*The Rochester Herald.*

"His suggestions are simple and sensible"—*The Congregationalist.*

"An unpretentious but really meritorious volume."—*Dramatic Review.*

12mo, Cloth, Deckle Edges. Frontispiece. 75 cents postpaid

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

By NATHAN SHEPPARD

"We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book, the rest will follow."—*The Literary World*, Boston.

"I shall recommend it to our three schools of elocution. It is capital, familiar, racy, and profoundly philosophical."—*Joseph T. Duryea, D.D.*

"It is replete with practical sense and sound suggestions, and I should like to have it talked into the students by the author."—*Prof. J. H. Gilmore*, Rochester University.

12mo, Cloth, 152 pages. 75 cents postpaid

SEED THOUGHTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS

By ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D.

"Throughout there is a pleasing variety of wit, humor, historical facts, anecdotes, and wise sayings."—*New York Press.*

"Those who desire to enforce or beautify an address or a sermon will find a rare fund of material in this book."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

"Few men are better qualified than Dr. Pierson to prepare such a book."—*The Presbyterian*, Philadelphia.

12mo, Cloth, 361 pages. $1.50 postpaid

A DESK BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F.S.A.

"This book should be on the table of every one who wishes to speak pure English."—*The Item*, Philadelphia.

"It is a book that should be on every writer's desk. If studied in season and out of season it will correct numerous inelegances and vulgarities of speech."—*The Union*, Springfield, Mass.

"The book is admirably arranged to facilitate search for a decision on a moot point or a double usage, and is invaluable for the writer who lacks the leisure for extended and thoughtful research."—*The Star*, Washington, D. C.

12mo, Cloth, 242 pages. 75 cents net; by mail 83 cents

CONNECTIVES OF ENGLISH SPEECH

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

"It is the most valuable treatise of its kind in existence. It is a delight to use the work as a book of reference."—*New York Commercial.*

"Not only convenient but necessary."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

"The work is likely to prove of great value to all writers."—*Washington Evening Star.*

12mo, Cloth. $1.50 net; $1.64 postpaid

ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—*Pres. Cochran*, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready-reference libraries of educators and writers."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

12mo, Cloth. $1.50 net; $1.64 postpaid

"By long odds the best book of quotations."—NEW YORK HERALD.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

By J. K. HOYT

Over 30,000 choice quotations classified under a wide diversity of subjects, with 86,000 lines of concordance; also a complete appendix, with proverbs from the foreign languages, Latin law terms, etc.

8vo, 1,205 pp. Prices: Buckram $6.00, carriage prepaid; Law Sheep $8.00; Half Morocco $10.00; Full Morocco $12.00

THE DRILL BOOK IN VOCAL CULTURE

By EDWARD P. THWING, M.D., Ph.D.

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. 12mo. Illustrated. Paper, 25 cents.

"Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."—*The Independent*, New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

44-60 East Twenty-third Street NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BIG FALL OFFER

SIGN AND MAIL TO US THE COUPON BELOW AND

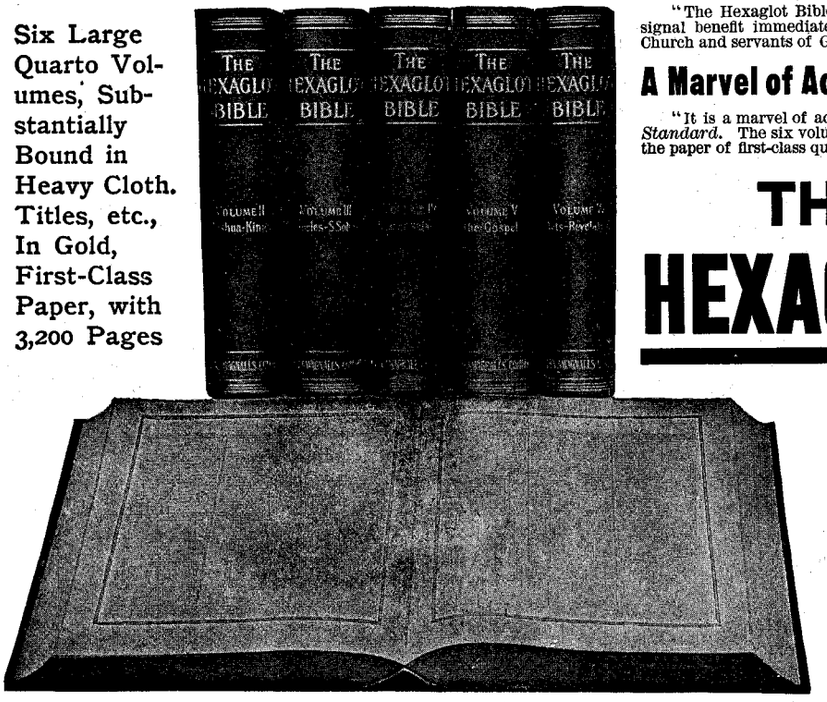
SAVE $20

We have in stock less than a hundred sets of this princely work—the whole Bible in six languages—which must be quickly disposed of in order to meet an imperative demand for more space in our stock-room. We have decided to offer these remaining sets to a special Fall Club of LITERARY DIGEST Readers. Members of this club sending the coupon below can save just half the regular price of this great work. This is a most unusual opportunity to add to your library one of the most valuable works the world has ever seen.

50% off These few sets go to DIGEST Readers at just half the regular price, and on little easy payments. **No Money Required Now** Don't send any money till you have seen the set. We send the set on receipt of the coupon and guarantee satisfaction. **Satisfaction Guaranteed**

"It is not only a sumptuous work for a library, but it is also a book of comparative versions, which will be of incalculable convenience and value."—The British Quarterly Review, London.

Six Large Quarto Volumes, Substantially Bound in Heavy Cloth. Titles, etc., In Gold, First-Class Paper, with 3,200 Pages



"The Hexaglot Bible is an honor to the present century, likely to prove a signal benefit immediately and indirectly in this and other countries to the Church and servants of God."—*The Bible Treasury*, London.

A Marvel of Accurate, Beautiful Typography

"It is a marvel of accurate and beautiful typography," says *The London Standard*. The six volumes are durably bound. The type is large and clear, the paper of first-class quality. The work is an ornament to every library.

THE GREAT HEXAGLOT BIBLE

Dedicated, by her special permission, to the late

QUEEN VICTORIA

Edited by Leading European Scholars

This most remarkable and genuinely great work comprises the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in the Original Tongues; together with the Septuagint, the Syriac (of the New Testament), the Vulgate, the Authorized English and German and the most approved French versions, arranged in six parallel columns, three columns on each of two opposite pages.

Among its distinguished subscribers are:

The Czar of Russia — **Emperor of Germany**
Duke of Devonshire — **Archbishop of Canterbury**
Earl of Shaftesbury — **Bishop of Gloucester**

And Thousands of Eminent Statesmen, Scholars, Public Men, etc.

It Offers a New and Delightful Method of Self-Instruction in French and German

Only one of the many uses of this monumental work is the up-to-date, interesting method it provides for attaining, by the shortest cut, familiarity with French, German, Greek and other languages. Used in connection with any language method, such as the Rosenthal, for instance. It is a refreshing change from the material furnished for translation in the ordinary text-books. With the Hexaglot Bible a student translates beautiful thoughts, worded in the purest of diction. A mental habit is formed which enables him to remember the words and use them correctly in every-day life. The English version is as near as possible to the middle and the lines of the various languages are almost invariably opposite each other. At a glance you can translate every word. For example:

ENGLISH—"Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow thee now?"
GERMAN—"Petrus spricht zu ihm: Herr, warum kann ich dir diesmal nicht folgen?"
FRENCH—"Pierre lui dit: Seigneur pourquoi ne puis-je pas te suivre maintenant?"

Thus the words immediately become associated with ideas, and quickly, easily, almost unconsciously, become firmly fixed in the mind.

A Sumptuous Gift for the Congregation to Present Their Pastor | **A Valuable Addition to Every Choice Library** | **A Work of Live Interest to Every Intelligent Person, One that Never Grows Old**

A Most Unique and Illuminative Commentary on the Whole Bible

A collection of modern versions in parallel columns makes the Hexaglot Bible a most useful and illuminative commentary for preachers, teachers and students. The work gives a charm to sacred Scripture which no single translation can supply. The various translations also offer a precision of meaning not afforded by one language alone. Aside from these features, the arrangement of the Scriptures in six different languages is of the most permanent interest.

Extraordinary Advantages of the Arrangement

Its arrangement is extraordinarily helpful. The *London Record* says of this: "It offers the great advantage of the various versions, being so arranged that the termination of each sentence in one version accords with the corresponding passage in the others. The reader, on referring to any passage, may find its equivalent in the Hebrew text, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, the German translation of Martin Luther, the more modern French interpretation, or the authorized English version; *the three languages most generally used in missionary pursuits being thus introduced.*"

The Work Throughout of Scholars

The production of this great work was in charge of competent specialists, and the texts are accurate and scholarly. It can be implicitly relied upon as an authority by all those interested in ancient or modern Biblical criticism and interpretation.

"It is the most satisfactory presentation of the Scriptures in six great languages. As the great Origen in Alexandria, more than 1,500 years ago, magnified the value of the Scriptures by presenting them in several versions, so does this great work promise to do."—*Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, D.D.*

Only a Few Sets Please remember that we have in stock only a few sets, so do not delay if you wish to secure one. **To DIGEST READERS** Sign and mail the coupon and we will send the set on approval. Examine it for three days, and if you keep it pay for it in little sums of $2 a month. **On Easy Terms**

Do not delay another hour, but sign and mail to us the following coupon to-day, which will bring the work to your door:

Arthur T. Pierson, D.D.: "It is one of the finest contributions of modern Biblical and philological science to the study of the Scriptures."

Its vast stores of riches will endure for a lifetime.

The Greatest Bible of the Century

REGULAR PRICE

$40

MESSRS. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, N. Y. City.

Gentlemen:—I accept your Special Fall Offer of "The Hexaglot Bible" to DIGEST Readers (regular price $40) for $20, payable $2 within 3 days of receipt of the work if it is satisfactory, and the balance in instalments of $2 a month. Please send me the work for examination. It is understood that I may keep and examine the work for 3 days after receipt, and if it is not entirely satisfactory I will hold the books subject to your order.

L. D.-10-12-07 *Name*.....

Date..... *Address*.....

Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology, Glasgow: "*Besides the great usefulness of the book to students*, it is also a handsome ornament to the shelves of any library."

It is the only work of the kind in the English language.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

SPECIAL PRICE, $20

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - - - 44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK CITY, POPULATION 10,000,000?

NEW YORK'S problem to-day is the transportation and housing of the enormous yearly increasing population. The Subway System, in operation only a short time, has now reached its maximum capacity. Realizing the inadequacy of the present transportation facilities the Public Service Commission is planning for new lateral subway lines and considering the third-tracking of the Second and Third Avenue Elevated Roads. The improvements by the Pennsylvania, New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads of new terminals, trackage, and change to electric motive power for suburban service is costing several hundred million dollars. New York City's greatest growth has always been Eastward, the point of least resistance—Harlem, all sections of the Bronx, and beautiful Westchester County. The Astors, pioneers of New York City real estate, have always kept in advance of the growing city. When they purchased Long Acre Square it was pasture land; to-day they hold large tracts of land along the City limits and, in time, will realize millions in profits over the small amount first invested. The New York & Westchester Town Site Company, several years since, realizing the opportunity offered and before the present rise in prices had taken place, selected and purchased the most desirable tracts of land adjacent to New York City, in Westchester County, suitable to the development of ideal suburban homes. A large part of the Scarsdale Estate's property already purchased is located along the Quaker Ridge, the best residence sections of the City of New Rochelle and Scarsdale, and includes as well other property in the City of Mt. Vernon, Pelham, and New Rochelle. A large part of this property has already more than doubled in value. The tracts are being taken up, one at a time, developed and sold. The Sales Agents of the Company are the Messrs. Bloomingdale Brothers' Stores, New York City, who have met with phenomenal success. The last property developed, Wilmont Park, was offered in July and in three weeks forty-five per cent of the property was sold. The funds accruing from these sales will pay for the entire property, improvements and selling expenses, and show a large cash profit, as well as leaving in the Company's hands fifty-five per cent of the property, the lots remaining unsold being largely the best part of the estates. We have sold, from time to time, the securities necessary to finance this enterprise, including upwards of $700,000 of the Company's Six Per Cent Gold Bonds. We are now offering an additional block of $100,000 of these bonds of the same issue, equally secured with the first bonds placed on all of the Company's property, at a price of 95.00 and interest. If, as expected, the bonds are called for payment within the next two years, the investment will net over eight per cent. The outstanding bonds of the Company are held by the most conservative institutions and investors in the East. This offers an opportunity of securing an interest in New York real estate on a conservative basis, the principal well secured, with an attractive net return. The small investor with $1,000 is given the same opportunity as the man with $100,000. We have made a specialty for fifteen years of handling high grade investment bonds and, as the affairs of this Company are well managed, we recommend these bonds for investment. Confer with your local banker; or orders and remittances may be sent through any New York Bank or Trust Company, and will receive prompt attention. Allotments of bonds will be made as orders are received, except that preference will be given to small amounts. Full detailed information and maps of properties will be furnished upon application. R. E. Robinson & Co. (formerly Dick & Robinson), Bankers, 30 Broad Street, New York; Real Estate Trust Building, Ground Floor, Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 15 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 912

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR

WHILE the press generally think the motive of the Presidential jaunt through the Middle West and South is a desire to learn at first hand the needs of the people and to investigate on the spot the feasibility of a deep waterway for freight from Chicago and the Great Lakes to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, a few Democratic organs regard the trip with suspicion as shrewdly calculated to augment third-term sentiment. Thus a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* points out that on this "momentous trip" the President "will meet twenty-three governors, in many of whose States the Roosevelt sentiment is rampant," and that "he can not prevent being told again and again of this sentiment." With his departure, asserts another dispatch from the same city, "the third-term talk starts again." "It may be, as Secretary Root says, that Mr. Roosevelt will not be the candidate," doubtfully remarks the New York *World* (Dem.); and it adds: "But if Mr. Roosevelt intended to be the candidate what would he do that he is now leaving undone, and what would he leave undone that he is now doing?" And the New York *Commercial* (Com.) bids the Mississippi boomers take thought with the following suggestion: "If Roosevelt were to be reelected President, how long would it be before he would be moving heaven and earth to put interstate commerce on waterways under the control and regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission?"

Photographed by Brown Bros.

A GROUP CONTAINING NINE OF THE GOVERNORS WHO ACCOMPANIED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Beginning with the man in a silk hat on the extreme left of the picture, and reading to the right, the names are as follows: Gov. Cummins, of Iowa; Charles H. Hutting; Gov. Deneen, of Illinois; D. C. Nugent; Gov. Brooks, of Wyoming; Gov. Hoch, of Kansas; Gov. Chamberlain, of Oregon; James E. Smith; Gov. Sheldon, of Nebraska; Gov. Broward, of Florida; Gov. Davidson, of Wisconsin; Henry B. Hawes; Gov. Burke, of North Dakota. The Governors declined to commit themselves to a plan for the conservation of the country's natural resources which was put before them on this trip and which is favored by the President.

On the other hand, the journey is looked upon with favor by the press at large. "More than any other President of the United States Mr. Roosevelt has sought to learn the people's needs and wishes at first hand," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.); and *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), of Columbus, commends the trip with the quaint assertion that "it has goodness in it." The President, adds the same paper, "scatters many fine ideas on these trips of his, and spreads the gospel of civic righteousness and decent politics—an opinion not widely echoed in Wall Street."

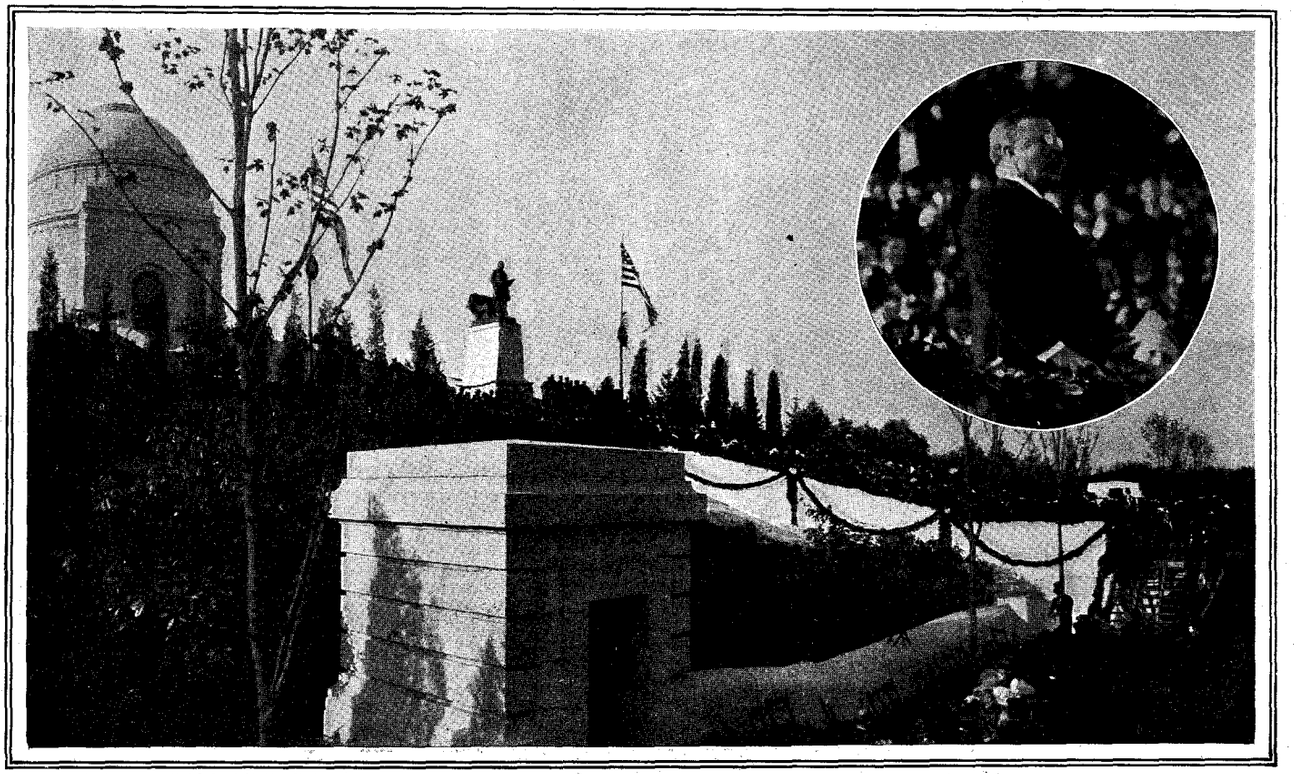
The most picturesque as well as the most significant part of the Presidential journey has been the voyage down the Mississippi in the steamer of the same name, escorted by a flotilla of twenty-three steamboats carrying the governors of some thirteen States. Up to the time of his laying aside public problems for the relaxation of bear-shooting in the cane-brakes, the President had spoken at Canton, Ohio; Keokuk, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Cairo, Ill.; and Memphis, Tenn. In these speeches he made it clear that he "stands pat" in his policy toward lawbreaking corporations, and that he has not weakened in his advocacy of more Federal control over interstate commerce. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that while the speeches "marked out a vast program," were "delivered in an oracular tone," and were received by his separate audiences with enthusiasm, they "have made no sensation" in the country at large. But as the New York *Globe* (Rep.) points out, the interest of the general public could not be expected to remain at concert pitch, since "the many speeches of the President during the week are manifestly one rather than many." That is to say, they contain practically one message with respect to "the question of chief domestic concern—namely, the attitude of the

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. ***Both old and new addresses*** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1907, by N. W. Penfield, New York.

AT THE DEDICATION OF THE

"As Congressman, as Governor of his State, and finally as President, he rose to the foremost place among our statesmen, reaching a position which would satisfy in contact, which so endeared him to our people. . . . Arrogance toward the weak, and envious hatred of those well off, were

Administration toward the corporations engaged in interstate commerce." The same paper adds:

"The yelling match between the supporters and the opponents of the Administration has continued too long. If the two parties were put in a room and one side were compelled to state definitely what it proposed to do, and the other to state with equal definiteness what it was willing should be done, the difference developed would not be vital enough to warrant continuing the wrangle until hard times shut off the debate."

The occasion of the Canton speech was the dedication of the McKinley monument and mausoleum, and the President, after a tender and appreciative tribute to his predecessor, commended the example of a serene and sober character like McKinley's to hasty and prejudiced agitators against wealth, as well as to politicians and business men who forget their personal standards of honor when they become immersed in political ventures or great business enterprises. At Keokuk he stated that appeals had been made to him during the last few months "not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country." His only answer to such appeals was that "if righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business, then the latter must go to the wall." Referring to the charge that his inflexible attitude was the cause of the "so-called financial weakness," he said:

A FORECAST OF THAT MISSISSIPPI TRIP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

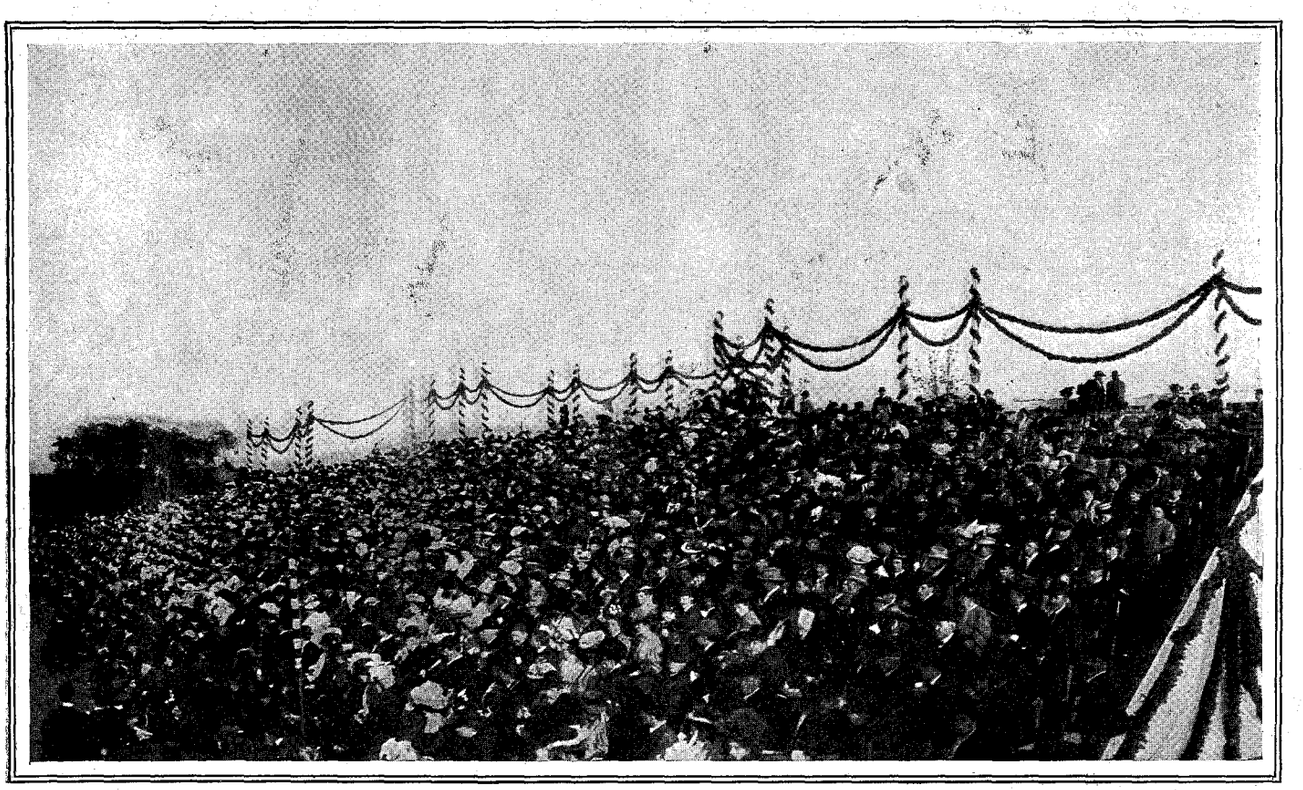
"I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had; but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which as long as I am President will not be changed."

In his St. Louis speech the President discust centralization, and national control of corporations. He spoke of the "rancorous bitterness" which the interstate railroads have shown against "the resumption by the nation of this long-neglected power." He said:

"It is the nation alone which can with wisdom, justice, and effectiveness exercise over these interstate railroads the thorough and complete supervision which should be exercised. One of the chief, and probably the chief, of the domestic causes for the adoption of the Constitution was the need to confer upon the nation exclusive control over interstate commerce. But this grant of power is worthless unless it is held to confer thoroughgoing and complete control over practically the sole instrumentalities of interstate commerce—the interstate railroads. . . . . .

"Personally, I firmly believe that there should be national legislation to control all industrial corporations doing an interstate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



M'KINLEY MONUMENT IN CANTON.

the keenest ambition; but he never lost that simple and thoughtful kindness toward every human being, great or small, lofty or humble, with whom he was brought equally abhorrent to his just and gentle soul. Surely this attitude of his should be the attitude of all our people to-day."

business, including the control of the output of their securities, but as to these the necessity for Federal control is less urgent and immediate than is the case with the railroads. . . . . .

"My plea is not to bring about a condition of centralization. It is that the Government shall recognize a condition of centralization in a field where it already exists."

In this address, and in the one which followed at Cairo, the President explained why "we must steadily build up and maintain a great fighting navy," and referred to the voyage of the fleet to the Pacific. We must maintain an adequate navy, he insisted, unless we are willing to give up our place among the great world Powers, "to abandon our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine, to give up the Panama Canal, and to be content to acknowledge ourselves a weak and timid nation." Of the Pacific voyage he said:

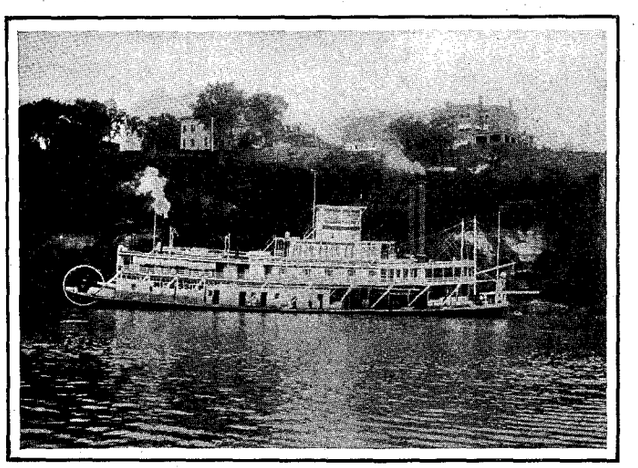
"In a couple of months our fleet of great armored ships starts for the Pacific. California, Oregon, and Washington have a coast line which is our coast line just as emphatically as the coast line of New York and Maine, of Louisiana and Texas. Our fleet is going to its own home waters in the Pacific, and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The best place for a naval officer to learn his duties is at sea, by performing them, and only by actually putting through a voyage of this nature, a voyage longer than any ever before undertaken by as large a fleet of any nation, can we find out just exactly what is necessary for us to know as to our naval needs and practise our officers and enlisted men in the highest duties of their profession."

And at Cairo he added:

"We now have a good navy, not yet large enough for our needs but of excellent material. Where a navy is as small as ours, the cardinal rule must be that the battle-ships shall not be separated. This year I am happy to say that we shall begin a course which I hope will be steadily followed hereafter, that, namely, of keeping the battle-ship fleet alternately in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. . . . Incidentally I think the voyage will have one good effect, for, to judge by their comments on the movement, some excellent people in my own section of the country need to be reminded that the Pacific Coast is exactly as much a part of this nation as the Atlantic Coast."

"In dealing with other nations," says Mr. Roosevelt, "we should act as we expect a man who is both game and decent to act in private life." At Memphis, speaking before the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association, then in session in that city, the President's theme was the Mississippi Valley. He said in part:

"The valley of the Mississippi is politically and commercially more important than any other valley on the face of the globe. Here more than anywhere else will be determined the future of the United States, and indeed of the whole Western world; and the type of civilization reached in this mighty valley, in this vast

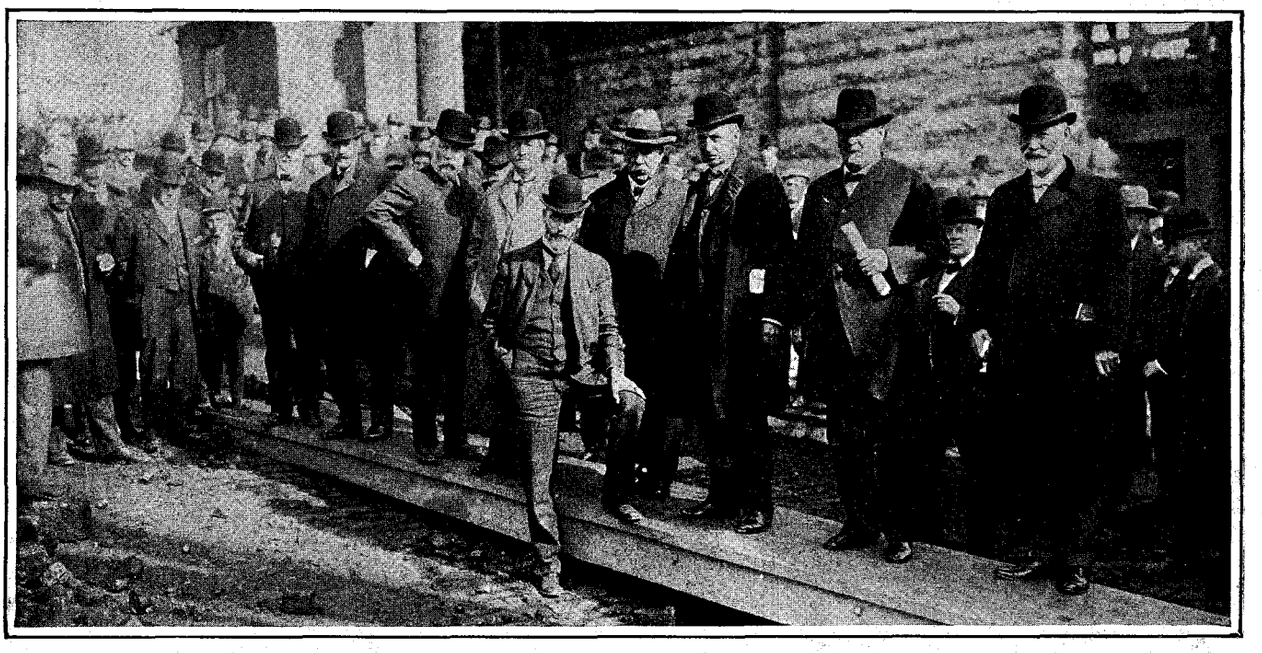


THE STEAMBOAT "MISSISSIPPI," WHICH CARRIED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI TO MEMPHIS.

stretch of country lying between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, the Great Lakes and the Gulf, will largely fix the type of civilization for the whole Western hemisphere. . . . . .

"Such being the case, and this valley being literally the heart of the United States, all that concerns its welfare must concern likewise the whole country. Therefore the Mississippi River and its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE INLAND WATERWAYS COMMISSION LEAVING THE PORT OF ST. PAUL.

The members are standing on the gangplank of the government steamboat *Gen. A. McKenzie*. Beginning with the white-bearded gentleman in the right of the picture, and nearest the spectator, they are: Gen. A. McKenzie, chief of engineers; Senator John S. Bankhead; Chairman T. E. Burton; Senator William Warner; F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service; Senator Francis A. Newlands; James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway; President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific Railway; and Congressman F. E. Stevens, of Minnesota.

tributaries ought by all means to be utilized to their utmost possibility. Facility of cheap transportation is an essential in our modern civilization, and we can not afford any longer to neglect the great highways which nature has provided for us. These natural highways, the waterways, can never be monopolized by any corporation. They belong to all the people, and it is in the power of no one to take them away. Wherever a navigable river runs beside railroads the problem of regulating the rates on railroads becomes far easier, because river regulation is rate regulation. When the water rate sinks the land rate can not be kept at an excessive height. Therefore it is of national importance to develop these streams as highways to the fullest extent which is genuinely profitable. Year by year transportation problems become more acute, and the time has come when the rivers really fit to serve as arteries of trade should be provided with channels deep enough and wide enough to make the investment of the necessary money profitable to the public. The national Government should undertake this work."

DISCOUNTING THE CALAMITY PROPHET

DESPITE pessimistic grumblings from Wall Street, James J. Hill's assertion that railroad-building has stopt, and statistical evidence that the commercial failures during the first nine months of the year were the heaviest in a decade, there is no dearth of expert testimony in proof of the country's present and continuing prosperity. Thus *Dun's Review* minimizes the significance of 8,090 failures in nine months, with liabilities amounting to $116,036,348, by pointing out that the failure of a dozen or so large manufacturing plants accounted for all the increase in liabilities over other years; that these failures were almost all in the East; and that they were caused by "tight money," a condition which "a period of moderate reaction will remedy." These large manufacturing plants "were unable to obtain extensions upon which they might reasonably have counted in times of normal financial conditions." The statistics cause no alarm, says *Dun's Review*, which adds: "The recent increase in liabilities is not due to any great disaster, to any falling off in the general business of the country, or to anxiety regarding the future. It has been distinctly a monetary disturbance, due to the great volume of business throughout the world, which made the demand for money much greater than the supply."

While the two thousand delegates to the American Bankers' Association—men from every State in the Union—were in convention in Atlantic City the New York *Times* took advantage of the opportunity to gather a symposium of opinions on business conditions in each section. The result affords overwhelming evidence that the gloom which seems to have settled upon Wall Street does not extend over the country at large. The feeling among the bankers is one of cheerful but sober confidence, and as *The Times* points out, they "are in daily and intimate contact with all sorts of interests from the most extensive to the most minute," and their own prosperity, and even safety, "depend upon accurate information and sound opinion." All are agreed that while the actual yield of the principal cereals may be smaller than the bumper crops of the past two years, the money return, owing to better prices, will probably be greater. Especially optimistic are the spokesmen for the West and South; and, as *The Times* remarks, "not the least interesting feature of their statements is the large measure of independence in money matters at which these sections have arrived." Thus Mr. P. C. Kauffman, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, Wash., shows that the banks of his State alone are creditors of the East to the extent of $40,000,000, and that the deposits of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Portland are more than three times the deposits of the two entire States of Washington and Oregon six years ago. It is recognized, however, that in the country at large there has been some undue extension of credit in the effort to improve all the opportunities presented, and that this was necessarily followed by some restriction. To quote further:

"The general testimony is that the restriction was aided, if not imposed, by the banks themselves in pursuance of a policy of prudence and foresight. But the testimony is equally general that this policy has had the cooperation of business men and has been efficient. . . . It is especially to be noted that only in a few instances is any reference made to the depression in Wall Street, and then in a tone the reverse of timid or discouraged. It is also to be noted that there is very slight reference by the bankers of the interior to the disturbing influence of legislative or judicial

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

intervention in the business of corporations, railway or other, which has been so markedly felt and discust in the East."

In the Middle West the general outlook is described as "good" and "encouraging," altho, as the vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago explains, "money continues tight owing to the large volume of business and the high prices prevailing," with the result that "a modest curtailment in manufacturing is going on, which will result in a considerable liquidation and lower interest rates during the coming year." From the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., comes the assurance that "conditions were never better than at present." Turning to the South, we learn that there business conditions are good, in spite of the money stringency. "The conservative bankers of Tennessee," says President Watts of the First National Bank, Nashville, "have tried to impress their customers with the disposition to curtail rather than extend along business lines"; but "this has been a very difficult undertaking, because of the very prosperous conditions locally." Industrial conditions in the West are described as excellent. "You must turn your eyes away from Kansas if you are looking for any financial trouble to start," declares the president of the Kansas National Bank of Wichita; and a bank president from Salt Lake City asserts that "the financial condition in Utah is practically all that could be desired at this time." Conditions in the Southwest are described as "much more favorable now than sixty days ago." Edwin Chamberlain, president of the Texas Bankers' Association, reports favorably of the general condition of his State, both financially and commercially, despite the fact that the cotton crop is below normal. A witness from Arkansas tells us that every manufacturing industry—especially the tile and brick plants and the creosoting industry—is very prosperous. From the new State of Oklahoma we learn that "90 per cent. of the State reports trade conditions excellent and collections very satisfactory." Attention is called to the fact that "431 banks in the State, with deposits of $41,000,000, show a gain of 20 per cent. in the last year." And from the Northwest comes similar testimony. "The prosperity of the State of Washington," says a Tacoma banker, "exceeds that of any prior date, with enormous crops far surpassing any year."

Another canvass of the country is summarized in the "crop and business report" of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and the results are chronicled in *The Bankers' Monthly* (Chicago). In this case inquiries were sent to some 30,000 banking, manufacturing, and merchandizing correspondents throughout the United States, and the gist of the answers is that "the business situation is sound and satisfactory," altho "the high cost of materials and labor, and especially a certain inefficiency of labor, are noted by some of our informants as unfavorable factors in the situation." *The Bankers' Monthly* points out that stagnation is found only in the "purely speculative department of affairs." But it is this speculative lethargy which looms so large in the financial news from day to day.

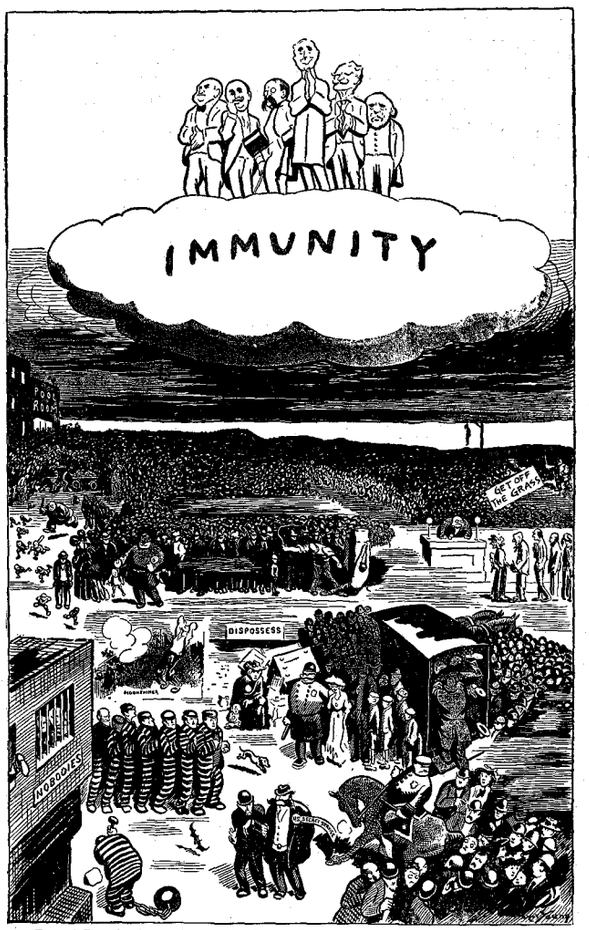
It has been shown by a French statistician that the money "tightness" so much complained of is a world-wide phenomenon, and that the world's demand for capital, as represented by new security issues in 1906, was nearly a billion dollars in excess of the world's estimated savings available for investment in that year.

The pessimistic utterances proceeding from Wall Street are denounced by Senator Foraker in a recent address as tending to bring about their own fulfilment by undermining the people's confidence in the country's prosperity. But an even more authoritative voice ranges itself on the side of the optimists in the October *Circle*, where President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, declares that "no menace of any sort to business is in sight." Especial interest attaches to Mr. Van Cleave's opinion in view of the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers represents capital to the amount of fifteen billions of dollars. If a business scare should come in 1908, he says, it would be "psychological and not logical." To quote further:

"The bank transactions in all the great centers except New York are above those of any previous year, and in New York they are diminished by the lull in speculation, which in itself is a good

REWARDED.

—Milwaukee *Sentinel*.



From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1907. By permission.

ABOVE THE LAW.

—Young in *Puck*.

NOT IMMUNE FROM THE CARTOONIST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sign. Railroad earnings and foreign trade are far in excess of all past figures, and the general tendency in each is upward. On the Great Lakes the traffic is breaking all records. The heavy gains in our imports of merchandise remind us that tho our factories and workshops of all sorts are producing more goods than ever before, they are falling far short of the home demand. This compels our people to look abroad for a larger and larger portion of the things which they need. From 1900 to 1907, while the country's population has grown 15 per cent., its pig-iron output has increased 100 per cent., and its steel production has expanded 120 per cent.

"Our bank clearings, railroad earnings, foreign trade, and increase in iron and steel production are a trustworthy barometer of general business conditions. In a general way, the expansion in iron and steel production measures the growth in most of our great activities. Yet, as the increase in our imports shows, the purchasing power of our people, as measured by the things they buy abroad and at home, has increased in a still larger ratio. Across all our activities prosperity is writing its autograph in a bold hand."

WHY AMERICAN MARRIAGES FAIL

FROM the pen of a sister and a compatriot comes such an indictment of American wives as no man, remarks a Chicago paper, would dare to formulate. This fearless critic of her sex is Anna A. Rogers, who asserts in the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly* that "our women as a whole are spoiled, extremely idle, and curiously undeserving of the maudlin worship that they demand from our hard-working men," and that they are, by reason of these qualities, in no small degree responsible for the increasing number of matrimonial catastrophes recorded in our divorce-courts. The American wife, Mrs. Rogers complains, reared in the latter-day cult of individualism, is strong in the faith that it is more blessed to receive than to give. Her attitude toward marriage may be either supercilious or sentimental, but in either case it fails to recognize the axiom that marriage is woman's "specific share in the world's work—first, last, and always." Mrs. Rogers admits that our women "have qualities that would make for success, even in marriage, if they elected to expend them in these commonplace ways." But as evidence that they do not so expend them she points to the fact that divorces are increasing in the United States at a rate out of all proportion to the growth of population, and remarks incidentally that "we have 2,921 courts which have the power to grant divorces, as against England's one, Germany's twenty-eight, and France's seventy-nine." During the last fifty years more radical changes by far have come in the social status of women than in that of men, and this fact suggested to her the daring assumption that her sex might be to some extent responsible for the modern growth of divorce.

The poets, according to Mrs. Rogers, are responsible for much of "the present feminine megalomania," but modern scientists, on the other hand, "are effectively reducing the swelling, as it were." The modern cult of individualism, she goes on to say, is "the rock upon which most of the flower-bedecked marriage-barges go to pieces." To quote:

"It is admittedly not easy to remember that our lives are only important as integral parts of a big social system. Especially difficult is it for a woman to be made to realize this, because her whole life hitherto has been generally an experiment in individualism; whereas a man's, since the first primitive times, has become more and more an experiment in communism. The inborn rampant *ego* in every man has found its wholesome outlet in hard work, generally community-work, which further keeps down his egoism; whereas the devouring *ego* in the 'new woman' is as yet largely a useless, uneasy factor, vouchsafing her very little more peace than it does those in her immediate surcharged vicinity.

"Nowadays she receives almost a man's mental and muscular equipment in school or college, and then at the age of twenty she stops dead short and faces a world of—negatives! No exigent duties, no imperative work, no manner of expending normally her highly developed, hungry energies. That they turn back upon her and devour her is not to be wondered at. . . . . .

"And so it comes to pass that this highly trained, well-equipped (and also ill-equipped) feminine *ego* faces wifehood—the one and only subject about which she is persistently kept in the dark. And from the outset she fails to realize, never having been taught it, that what she then faces is not a brilliant presentation at the Court of Love, not a dream of ecstasy and triumph, not even a lucky and comfortable life-billet—she is facing her work at last! her difficult, often intensely disagreeable and dangerous, life-task. And her salary of love will sometimes be only partly paid, sometimes begrudgingly, sometimes not at all—very rarely overpaid—by either her husband or her children."

Our women are handicapped, she goes on to say, by "a combination of excessive energy and sheer idleness of purpose." And in this connection Mrs. Rogers finds fault with even our much-boasted modern fad of physical culture. She writes:

"The present excessive education of young women, and excessive physical coddling (the gymnastics, breathing exercises, public and private physical culture, the masseurs, the manicurists, the shampooers) have produced a curious anomalous hybrid, a cross between a magnificent, rather unmannerly boy and a spoiled, exacting, *demi-mondaine*, who sincerely loves in this world herself alone. Thus quite a new relationship between the sexes has arisen, a slipshod, unchivalrous companionship, which before marriage they nominate 'good form,' but which after marriage they illogically discover to be cause for tears or for temper."

COALING THE PACIFIC FLEET WITH FOREIGN SHIPS

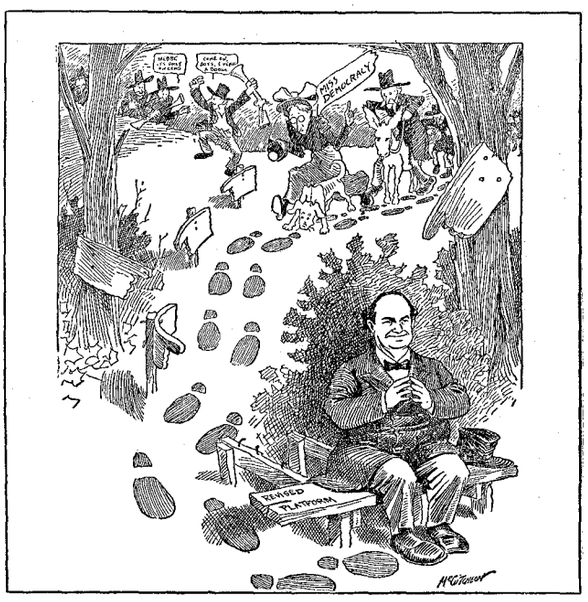
THE difficulty which the Navy Department meets in seeking ships of American register for transporting the coal of the Pacific-going fleet is used by some of our press as an argument against the present "protective" coastwise shipping laws. From the time when the Department advertised that bids from foreign as well as domestic colliers would be received, these papers have been asking why the Government is allowed to go abroad for its ships while American merchants are forbidden by our coastwise shipping laws to do the same thing. The fact that the Government would have to pay thousands of dollars more for American vessels does not justify it, they argue, in seeking relief from restrictions imposed upon individuals. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks, "it is a case of what is sauce for the goose not being sauce for the gander." It continues:

"It is well understood that foreign vessels can always underbid American in competing for the ocean-carrying trade, and it is equally clear that in confining the coastwise commerce of the United States to American bottoms the intention was to foster and protect American shipping. Why, therefore, it will be asked, is the Navy to be placed upon a different basis from that of the American citizen who has goods to ship from one American port to another?

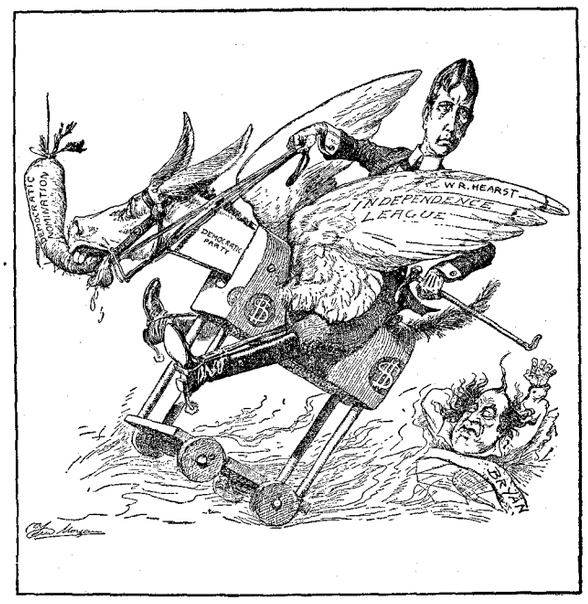
"It will cost several hundred thousand dollars more and take a longer time to transport the coal that will be needed to enable the battle-ship fleet to pass around South America and up to the United States ports on the Pacific Coast if the shipments shall be confined to American vessels. So also is the cost increased to every American shipper by the law compelling him to employ American ships. The individual shipper may not have 130,000 tons of coal to ship at one time, but the justice of a principle is not dependent upon the size of the transactions governed by it. It is admitted now that no great national or diplomatic emergency requires this fleet maneuver to be made at any particular time, and, therefore, the suspicion is strengthened that the Navy Department is adopting this proceeding of doubtful legality and of very apparent conflict with the 'American principle of protection' as a measure of political expediency."

Such papers as this do not think the legal justification which the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THRILLING MAN-HUNT!
Miss Democracy engaged in a sensational search for a candidate.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



BILLY BRYAN'S NIGHTMARE.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC HORIZON.

Department finds for its action is equivalent to a moral justification. It appears that an express enactment covers the transportation of army and navy supplies. By this law it is declared that American bottoms must be used "unless the President shall find that the rate of freight charged by these vessels is excessive and unreasonable, in which case contracts shall be made under the law as it now exists." Under this authorization the President, finding that bids of American colliers average double those of firms using foreign ships, and deciding that the American rates are thus "excessive and unreasonable," has allowed the consideration of the foreign bids. To encourage American contractors, however, he has ordered accepted, according to a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, "all American bids which do not exceed the foreign bids by more than 50 per cent." From the same source we learn that "the total of the American offers amounts to only 25 per cent. of the supply needed, so that if all American bids are accepted, 75 per cent. will have to be supplied by foreigners."

There are many papers which find no fault with this situation. The Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, smiling at the "boiling blood" in the veins of patriotic Americans who are engaged in coastwise commerce, says that "the Government seems to have no alternative" to employing some foreign ships. We read:

"It can not send the battle-ship fleet to the Pacific unless the war-ships can replenish their coal supply from time to time along the route. Keep the ships in the Atlantic, say the defenders of American shipping from foreign competition, and then it will not be necessary for the Government to evade its own laws. The opinion prevails that the fleet will go to the Pacific regardless of these protests. If it is not possible to secure American vessels, the Government may decide to contract with foreign ships and take the consequences. All laws which tend to create monopolies are bad. The public will not be disposed to criticize the Government very severely if it economizes with the people's money in transporting coal for the Navy."

Equally sympathetic is the New Orleans *Picayune*, which says:

"It is alleged that it would cost twice as much to ship the fuel in American bottoms, but in spite of that fact the American shipping interests are making a great hue and cry against the plans of the Navy Department as being in violation of the coastwise shipping laws, and therefore prejudicial to the upbuilding of American shipping.

"If it actually costs twice as much for American vessels to convey coal for the fleet as it does for foreign vessels to perform the same duty, it is no wonder that American shipping has been practically driven from the ocean. It is impossible to imagine that the cost of maintaining American ships is so great as to warrant a charge for carrying coal twice as great as that charged by foreign tonnage. It is, therefore, clear that an effort is being made to deliberately rob the Government by charging an exorbitant freight rate and at the same time demanding the protection of the shipping laws to prevent competition. That preference should be given to American ships at a reasonable price goes without saying, but the President is fully justified in resisting extortion."

SECRETARY ROOT'S MISSION

THE significance of Secretary Root's visit to Mexico lies not so much in our relations with Mexico itself, according to some editorial opinions, as it does in the relations of this country and Mexico with the remaining republics of the continent. Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is quoted by the New York *Herald* as saying that "there is now such a perfect understanding between the Governments of Mexico and the United States, and harmony in their plans and policies is so unmistakable, that there will be no occasion, much less necessity, to discuss matters of state." With this opinion there appears to be much agreement in this country, and it is remarked that the visit will augment the good-will already existing. A few papers suggest that the trip may improve the commercial relations of the two nations, and the St. Louis *Republic* urges consideration of a reciprocal trade treaty. The effect upon conditions in Central America, however, is awaited with most interest by our press. It is hoped that this conference with the Mexican President will have some definite influence on the peace conference of the Central-American republics to be held in Washington next month. "It is possible," says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "that Secretary Root and President Diaz, both of whom enjoy the respect and unlimited confidence of progressive and patriotic Central Americans, will be able to outline a policy which will ultimately establish permanent peace in the frequently torn and distracted area." The Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Transcript, commending highly the general policy of Secretary Root in dealing with the Latin-Americans, has this to say in anticipation of the results of his present visit:

"The point at which Secretary Root's policy differs from that of many of his predecessors is in the substitution of South-American influence for South-American advantage and incidentally for our advantage too, for any line of conduct remotely suggestive of the 'big stick' or 'overlordship.' He would work with the more progressive nations for the advancement of the less progressive, not by employing threats, but by using suasion. Such a program, while it is gratifying to the sensibilities of the larger nations, requires discretion in its application, for the smaller nations are exceedingly jealous of their big neighbors and prone to resent anything smacking of patronage. They must be addrest as if they were equals or they will not listen. Mr. Root, however, is admirably qualified to make his policy a success, for he is tactful and persuasive. No one of our public men is less inclined to boisterous diplomacy, and in visiting Mexico he will go softly but will not carry a big stick. Unquestionably, in the course of the conferences he will hold with President Diaz, the possibilities of strengthening the present association between the United States and Mexico to the extent that shall make it a permanent agency for order in Central America, alike benevolent in methods as well as in purpose, will be discust."

OUR "SECRETARY OF PEACE" IN JAPAN

WHEN Secretary Taft, speaking in Tokyo at a banquet given him by the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, asserted unqualifiedly that "a war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization," and that "under the circumstances nothing is more infamous than the suggestion of war," the burst of applause with which his words were received found an echo in the press of both countries. "Mr. Taft's fearless and outspoken treatment of the dreaded topic appealed strongly to the admiration that American sincerity has always commanded here," reports a Tokyo dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun*, which goes on to quote the comment of Marquis Matsukata, a leading member of the Elder Statesmen, to the effect that the speech ought to end all talk of war, since it voices the true feeling of both sides. Count Katsura, ex-Premier of Japan and a member of the Military Council of the Empire, quoted in a later dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, asserts that "Mr. Taft has now, by his great speech, so widely reported, put an indelible seal on the cordial relations and perfect understanding existing between both countries." And Japanese journals—even those unfriendly to the Ministry—are declaring that the American fleet would meet in Japan a no more hostile demonstration than that accorded to Secretary Taft. "Judge Taft," says the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), "has spoken at Tokyo the timely word that meets the approval of every reasonable American." Such New York papers as *The Evening Post* (Ind.) and *The World* (Dem.), which still question the wisdom of sending our fleet to the Pacific, nevertheless indorse the Secretary's frank statement that "war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization." But "it should not be necessary for him to assure Japan so impressively that this country is committed to peace," remarks *The World*; and *The Evening Post* insists obstinately that so long as our Government holds to its intention to send the fleet to the Pacific "the danger of serious trouble with Japan remains." On the other hand, *The Evening Mail* (Rep.) is not alone in its exultation over the fact that Secretary Taft has "sat upon" the irresponsible purveyors of war talk "so hard that it will be a long time before they recover their breath."

In his famous speech Mr. Taft said in part:

"For a moment, for a moment only, a little cloud came over the sunshine of the fast friendship of fifty years. Only the greatest earthquake of the century could have caused even the slightest tremor between such friends. I do not intend to consider the details of the events at San Francisco. I can not trespass on the jurisdiction of the Department of State. It is for my colleague, Mr. Root, or my friend, Mr. O'Brien, to discuss this matter. I say that there is nothing in these events that can not be honorably and fully arranged, by ordinary diplomatic methods, between the two governments, conducted as they both are by statesmen of honor, sanity, and justice. War between Japan and the United States would be a crime against modern civilization. It would be insane. Neither the people of Japan nor the people of the United States desire war. The governments of the two countries would strain every point to avoid such an awful catastrophe. Neither would gain anything. . . . . .

"Some one asks, why such reports and rumors of war? The capacity of certain members of the modern press by sensational dispatches to give rise to unfounded reports has grown with the improvement of communication between distant parts of the world. The desire to sell papers, the desire for political reasons to embarrass the existing Government, or other and even less justifiable motives, have led to misstatements, misconstructions, and unfounded guesses, all worked into terrifying headlines which have no foundation whatever.

"In each country, doubtless, there are irresponsible persons that a war would or might make prominent who try to give seriousness to such discussions. But when one considers the real feelings of the two peoples as a whole, when one considers the situation from the standpoint of sanity and real patriotism of each country, it is difficult to characterize in polite, moderate language the conduct of those who are attempting to promote misunderstandings and ill feeling between the two countries.

"It gives me pleasure to assure the people of Japan that the good-will of the American people toward Japan is as warm and cordial as ever. The suggestion of a breach in the amicable relations between them finds no confirmation in public opinion in the United States."

Mr. Taft added that it gave him great pleasure to bring this message of good-will from President Roosevelt; and he felt that the fact that the Japanese Emperor had for the second time honored him with an invitation to an audience was due to his Majesty's desire to send a similar message to the United States. He also took occasion to qualify recent American suggestions that we sell the Philippines to Japan as "absurd." "Japan does not want them," he said, "and the United States could not sell them without the grossest violation of its obligations to the people of the Philippines."

The New York *Evening Mail* regards the whole speech as a remarkable demonstration of Secretary Taft's "robust common sense." It is interesting to note that almost while his speech was being delivered the New York *Sun* was announcing in a double-leaded editorial that "the Navy is going to the Pacific Ocean for war with Japan"—a view which Europe, according to a London dispatch in the same paper, seems to share. Says the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.):

"There are differences of opinion in this country about the wisdom of ordering the fleet to the Pacific, and there are as wide differences about the proposition of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. But the effort to make it appear that a war with Japan is on the cards as a feature of the third-term project, and that the President so understands and is playing the game, using the fleet as an instrument to that end, is a form of campaigning so reckless as to deserve the severest condemnation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT'S the race problem in Cuba now—to see who will get to the offices first.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

BRYAN can laugh at the story that he is losing ground, as long as no other Democrat is gaining any.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IN addition to its lake and its prohibition laws, Evanston craves a canal of its own. This is indeed consistency.—*Chicago News.*

WITH Mr. Taft assuring the Japanese that "America and Japan always will be friends," it looks as if the yellow peril was less substantial than the yellow press.—*New York Commercial.*

MR. BRYAN will announce his candidacy at a dollar-per-plate banquet in Omaha in December. The price of Democratic dinners alone remains unaffected by the general rise in the cost of living.—*New York Evening Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMAN VIEW OF OUR NAVAL DEFECTS

OUR Navy is all right with the exception of the officers and men. We have this on the authority of a German writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who pretends to know all about it. Our ships are well built, he admits, their armament is quite up-to-date, the way they are handled, upon occasion, has been above criticism, but he thinks the rules of the American service and the military sentiment of the people at large are not calculated to produce competent naval commanders, navigators, and crews. This fact, he goes on to say, has been made more glaring by the proposed transfer of the Atlantic squadron by way of Cape Horn to the Pacific Coast. Long cruises are usually intended to give experience to the officers and men, but in the American Navy the system of promotion and retirement is such that many of the officers on this cruise will be shortly retired, and the experience will go for naught. As this writer puts it:

"It is not merely grumblers and pessimists who have come to the conclusion that, with few exceptions, all the officers who are ordered on the cruise to the Pacific will, either before the squadron starts or during the time of the cruise, or soon after their return from it, on account of their advanced age, be relegated to the retired list. The consequence is that the experience which they have attained during their voyage will prove to the advantage neither of themselves nor of the American Navy. In fact, the Navy Department has so far never fully carried out the spirit of the Compulsory Retirement Law. It is true that a very great number of the younger officers have entered upon voluntary retirement, but of the older captains not more than six or seven have retired since 1899. The consequence is that the vacated positions of admiral, vice-admiral, and commodore can only be filled by the promotion of men who are near the age limit of retirement and can not possibly retain their last post for more than two or three years."

Another fatal defect in the officering of the American Navy is the palpable favoritism, social or political, which this writer informs us is so unhappily prevalent. He says that even the President, in spite of his serious interest in the efficiency of the Army and Navy, has sometimes been inclined, amid a storm of protest, to violate the rule of promotion by seniority. This writer enlarges on the consequences as follows:

"Whenever he has promoted an officer of especial merit, as he supposed, over the head of an older comrade, he has roused the suspicion of favoritism, and has created a feeling of unrest in the service. A man who has passed through the military or naval academy, and has enrolled himself in the service of the United States, imagines that some day he will be promoted to be general or admiral, rising, naturally, step by step to this rank. The whole corps of officers in active service rely upon this rule, and they should never be allowed to distrust its application."

Thus this critic finds fault with the fact that the senior officers are old men, who must shortly retire, and then he urges strict adherence to the system of promotion by seniority, the very system that keeps the upper ranks filled with graybeards. Evidently there is no pleasing him.

Finally, it is the opinion of our candid friend that, according to the standard of expenses and living in the United States, the pay is too small both for officers and men. Congress may bepatriotic, but it is certainly short-sighted in not increasing the naval pay-roll. We are told in conclusion that the Navy is handicapped by the fact that militarism is not fully honored in America. To quote further:

"The youth of America regard their own interest and have none of the militarism of Europe. They require something to recompense them for the contempt and to make amends for the depreciation with which the wearers of the American naval uniform are sometimes treated by their fellow citizens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN MACEDONIA

IT is a curious fact that at the very time when peace conferences are discussing disarmament as the best assurance of peace, and internationalists are clamoring for the abolition of national boundaries, and the revolt against militarism, there exists a somewhat purblind tendency to ignore the fact that one part of Europe is in a continual condition of disorder, bloodshed, and comparative anarchy such as congresses and peace conferences have never been able to ameliorate. Here, says Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, is a crisis which no smooth words or sentimental condolements can remedy. It demands a swift and stern intervention of some external Power, either by warlike force or warlike demonstration. This author is a well-known Irish educationalist and publicist, who has interested himself for many years in the miserable religious and racial feuds which made Turkish rule in Europe a disgrace to that continent. Writing in *The National Review* (London) he reminds us that relations between the Christians and the Turks in Macedonia, which comprizes parts of European Turkey and Bulgaria, have been for years and are at this moment attended with the most horrible atrocities that have stained the pages of modern history. Diplomatic congress after congress has attempted to adjust the differences between the Christian and the Turk on the Balkan Peninsula. But the want of a vigorous policy on the part of the European Powers has permitted the villages south of Kastoria to be burnt and pillaged, while the head of the Ottoman Empire has encouraged the systematic extermination of the Slav element in the Balkans "by isolated murders and organized massacre by bands of Greeks." This writer proceeds as follows:

"The question of Macedonia is a humanitarian question in the truest acceptation of that term. The struggle between rival races is carried on by armed and organized bands who perpetrate deeds too horrible to think of, much less mention. Hell itself would turn away in horror from the sight of the cruelties, murders, and abominations of every sort and kind which constantly take place. This state of things is, I have reason to believe, well known to the embassies in Constantinople and to the various foreign offices, but in order not to offend certain governments, and maintain what is called the Concert of Europe, it is assiduously concealed from the European public. The various governments look on with cynical indifference, and some afford a painful exhibition of ill-concealed cowardice."

It was Dr. Johnson who declared that nations only preserve peace through cowardice, and we know how England was accused of that vice when she raised no voice to prevent the absorption of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia. England has now another opportunity of proving her leadership as a humanitarian nation, says Sir Rowland, and he quotes the saying of Grattan, "She must either be the first of nations or nothing." He bases his views on the broadest principles and declares:

"Besides the duties of the individual to the state, there are duties laid on nations. At the present moment there is a clear call for England to take the lead in dealing with the situation in Macedonia. The special obligations she incurred under the Treaty of Berlin, the fact, which even the most jealous of Continental nations must admit, that she can have no desire for territorial possessions in Southeastern Europe, and above all her great traditions, combine in demanding that she should adopt and vigorously follow a courageous policy in the Balkan Peninsula."

The other nations of Europe would not be likely to put any obstacles in the way of England's humanitarian attempts to make Macedonia an autonomous country. The British Government might at least, by sending a fleet to the Piræus, force the Greek Government "to prevent organized bands assembling inside the

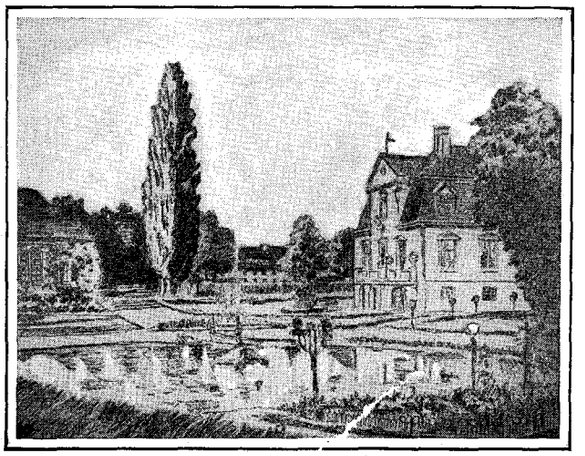
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Greek border for the purposes of murder and massacre in Macedonia." Sir Rowland continues thus:

"In developing a constructive policy, England, if she showed firmness of purpose and clearness of vision, might count on the good-will of France and Italy. France will hardly be indifferent to British support in Northern Africa and elsewhere. Italy has ambitions in Albania, the realization of which would be beneficial to the cause of civilization, and the true policy of England is to assist the development of Italian power in the Adriatic. Russia can hardly oppose a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the peoples in the Balkans. There is nothing to be expected from Austria-Hungary so long as the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy is directed from Berlin, for the policy of Germany in Turkey is selfish, mercenary, and reactionary in the extreme. English statesmen, however, by acting in the manly and generous spirit of Palmerston, will gain their end, with the help of the liberal opinion of Europe, against all the obscurantist forces of despotism. Their ultimate aim in the Balkans should be the establishment of an autonomous Macedonia, which, with its splendid port on the Ægean, would become the leading nation in South-eastern Europe."

He goes to the length of believing that England's future existence is at stake in the matter, and declares:

"We are approaching the parting of the ways. It may be still some years before we reach them, but it behooves every one of us each in his own sphere to prepare the national mind for the moment when the cross-roads are reached. One of these roads will lead to an abyss of ruin, the other to destinies great beyond dreams of imagination."



THE POTTERY FACTORY OF THE KAISER AT CADINEN.

The Kaiser personally directs the manufacture of majolica, and it is sold in Berlin at the "Hohenzollern Industrial Art Store."

THE KAISER AS A SHOPKEEPER

THE Emperor William is probably the only reigning monarch known to have personally assumed the management of a factory, directed the design and execution of every piece of pottery made in it, and placed the wares for sale in a store called after his family name. This store is in Berlin, and is called "Hohenzollern Industrial Art Store." The Kaiser, of course, has found much opposition to an enterprise the prosecution of which adds to his personal income, says the London *Daily Mail*, but the growing democratic spirit of his subjects has at last become reconciled to an undertaking which gives employment to so many people on his Majesty's agricultural estate at Cadinen. Of the crockery industry carried on there we read:

"The majolica-factory connected with the Kaiser's agricultural estate at Cadinen stands perhaps nearer to the Kaiser's heart than any other feature of the property. It is associated in the Emperor's mind with a cherished desire to influence for the better Germany's earthenware industry as a whole, as well as, it is said, to gain from personal experience as a factory-owner a certain amount of practical business training.

"The Kaiser's personal interest in the products of his factory may be judged from the fact that no article manufactured on a new design may leave the factory without its first having been presented for the Kaiser's inspection and approval.

"The Kaiser's factory is equipped with every modern improvement and with every technical innovation which has proved itself worthy to be installed. First-class artists are engaged to produce new designs for vases, plaques, friezes, and various novel articles —which, for the first time, thanks to the Kaiser's originality, are being turned out in an earthenware-factory anywhere."

Opposition to the alleged venality and vulgarity of trade in a royal personage were quickly overcome when it was discovered that the people were to be benefited by it in a very wide and real sense. Thus we read:

"When the Kaiser's project was first mooted, a good deal of objection was exprest in some quarters to the idea of the ruler of the Empire occupying himself in any way with a private industrial enterprise, especially as, incidentally, his Majesty's income would be increased by the sale of his wares.

"It was argued that, since it was considered bad form for any official of the Government to increase his income by business enterprise, for the Kaiser to take such a step was even more unpardonable. The broader-minded and more democratic of his subjects, however, openly approved the Kaiser's novel step, saying that there was no reason why, if an official or a member of royalty may manage an agricultural estate without criticism following, he should not likewise establish an industrial enterprise of any form he chose.

"It was in no sense a whim which induced the Kaiser to open his majolica-factory, nor, as a matter of fact, did the question of profits play a very conspicuous part in the Emperor's thoughts. Besides improving the earthenware industry, he wanted in especial to invent a new inducement to keep the country people in the country, and to show how the cry of 'Back to the land' could be prevented from increasing in shrillness in Germany."

Alfred the Great turned cakes, Peter the Great became a ship carpenter with even wider views, and Emperor William is just as personally active and democratic in business habits. Thus we are told:

"The Kaiser follows Mr. Carnegie's principle in business of surrounding himself with men who, each in his respective branch, knows more about the matter in hand than does his master himself. He calls for the advice of professional experts at every available point, following their counsel; he then likes, however, to retain in his own hands the management of all essential details."

The imperial merchant has likewise a keen eye to the advertisement and distribution of his goods. The writer in *The Daily Mail* says:

"The Kaiser is as deeply interested in the distribution as in the production of his factory wares. For this reason he seeks everywhere to open up a market for the artistic results of his enterprise. There is no doubt some foundation of fact in the story so often repeated that the Kaiser solicits orders from his friends on any and every occasion, noting the results of his canvassing in lead pencil on his cuff.

"The sale of the Kaiser's goods at the Hohenzollern house is permanent, tho the larger exhibition has now been removed. The public buys freely of the wares, on which by no means low prices are set."

The German Emperor is a born ruler of men, and is never afraid of losing his prestige and dignity by something which is a very great deal better than ordinary condescension. There are many who know more than any king, and the very humblest can always be a teacher of the highest. Hence, we are reminded of the genuine simplicity and democratic frankness of our own President Roosevelt when we find that "the Kaiser gets into personal touch with his workmen by inviting them to lunch and dinner, talking to them with that charming mixture of frankness and reserve which is only one expression of his success in combining democratic and monarchical ideals."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PYRRHIC VICTORIES OF FRANCE

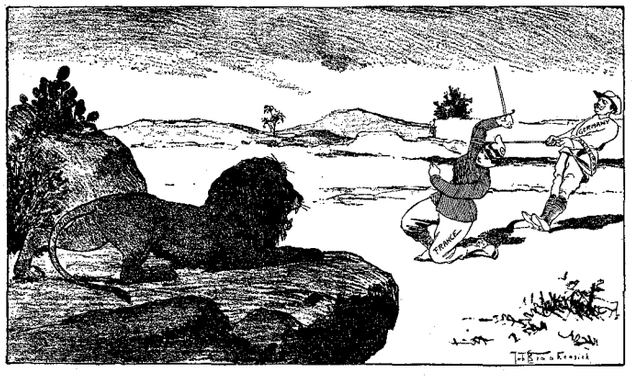
CONTRARY to the impression conveyed to the papers of this country by the cable dispatches from Paris, the French difficulties in Morocco are apparently not yet over, and while reports of General Drude's triumphs at various points have convinced many that the Arabs have succumbed and come to terms, it appears that only a few of the tribes have sued for peace, and these few are not likely to remain quiet any longer than they have to. The German, English, and French papers blame Mr. Clemenceau for these Pyrrhic victories of the French Army, which have only driven the Moroccan tribes out of range of French guns and rifles. "General Drude," says a correspondent of the *Libre Parole* (Paris), "is enraged over the way the Government of Mr. Clemenceau has treated him. He is unwilling to lay down his command while in face of the enemy, but he has said to the officers of his staff that he will resign as soon as the campaign is ended and will then make a public statement concerning the means put at his command by the Government for conducting a defensive campaign."

Even the destruction of the camp at Teddert seems to have had nothing decisive in it, and has accomplished no final result. Nothing but a few donkeys fell into the hands of the French, says the Paris *Temps*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* laughs at the supposed importance of the action, which it is Clemenceau's policy to exaggerate. In the words of this German journal:

"To one man the success of General Drude may seem extraordinary, and that man is Clemenceau. When he meets the Chamber again and gives them an account of the expedition, we can see him rubbing his hands with delight. He knows his 'little book' right well. Did he not recently send to General Drude a warlike telegram and thus assure victory to his troops? What more do the people want? Clemenceau has little or no foresight, but is a creature of impulse."

The London *Saturday Review* remarks also on the ineffectiveness of General Drude's operations and believes that even his attempt to come to terms with the Arabs is not promising much result, and "whether any but a few of the tribes will be induced to make submission, owing to their losses, may be doubted." The whole blame is laid upon the French Prime Minister in the following terms:

"It is a just nemesis on the career of Mr. Clemenceau that he should find himself confronted by this difficulty. Of all men, he has been least sparing in his denunciations of other politicians in office, least of all of those who have pursued what he considered



FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

MARIANNE—"Let go my arm—and I will strike him dead!"
WILLIAM—"Quite dead? I don't exactly wish that at present."
—*Amsterdammer.*

'a policy of adventure.' Whatever view we may take of his character, we do not doubt that he is sincere in his endeavors to limit strictly the area of the operations. But he is also a creature of impulse, as he has often shown, and therefore it would not do to count too confidently on his statesmanship. Anything like a momentary subsidence of active hostility might lead him to withdraw the French forces with their work half accomplished. This would open up a worse state of things than exists, for we might see European intervention substituted for French—a far more alarming contingency than any we have yet faced in this confused and miserable business."

The London *Standard* "can not fairly blame Mr. Clemenceau

GENERAL DRUDE IN CAMP BEFORE CASABLANCA.

He threatens to make revelations concerning the military incapacity of the French Government, as soon as he lays down his command.

for temporizing with a situation which he did not create," but it continues to predict the failure of General Drude under present conditions. We read:

"Such a success as General Drude expects to proclaim is little better than a delusion. Let us suppose that the tribesmen in the neighborhood of Casablanca will be faithful to their promise, and that for the next twelve months, or, perchance, a couple of years, the European inhabitants of this particular part may consider themselves safe from a renewal of rioting, plunder, and bloodshed. It would be a sufficiently generous hypothesis, yet it leads us to Nowhere. Peace at Casablanca does not mean security at Marrakesh. At any of the eight ports which are supposed to be protected by the international *gendarmerie*, and at any moment, with or without notice, the exploit for which the Kaid who is to be given up as prisoner to General Drude will pay with his head, may be repeated by equally audacious and possibly more skilful imitators. In every part of Morocco there is an incipient Raisuli, and neither the lawful Sultan nor his successor-designate, could pretend to suppress brigandage committed more than a day's march from his own headquarters."

The conditions which some, but only a few, Moroccan tribes have promised to accept from the French are thus reported in the European papers:

"1. No arms to be borne within an area of 12 kilometers from Casablanca, under a penalty of a fine of 12 domos.

"2. The tribes to be held responsible for every man carrying arms, and the latter to be punished by the Maghzen.

"3. The tribes to be disarmed in the event of any fresh anti-European disturbances.

"4. The authors of the murders of July 30 to be surrendered, including Kaid Oulad-Hariz-Ouled-el-Hadj-Hamon, the principal leader in the troubles at Casablanca.

"5. The markets at Casablanca to be reopened. All persons

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

carrying on contraband of war to be treated as prisoners of war. Each tribe to furnish a hostage chosen from among the most influential of its members.

"6. The question of a war indemnity to be discust between France and Morocco."

"No person of great importance in Morocco," says the correspondent of the Paris *Liberté*, "has yet appeared to make his submission at Casablanca, altho the town is thronged with fugitives. We can not regard any apparent tendency toward peace as very significant until two or three leaders of influence approach General Drude with a serious purpose of negotiation." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE PENNSYLVANIA SCANDALS

THE scandalous frauds which have been brought to light on investigating the building account of the State Capitol at Harrisburg have roused the London *Times* to express mild surprize at the extent to which Americans allow themselves to be victimized by dishonest officials and extortionate monopolists. Such a case as this presents "a curious ethical problem," says *The Times*, for "the great middle class in the United States is probably not surpassed in honesty and business integrity by any people in the world." It seems very remarkable to this observer, therefore, that they should so often "leave their public business in the hands of notorious rogues," and even take a certain pride in the magnitude of corrupt fortunes and "in the ostentation with which in many instances they are displayed." Americans are too shrewd not to see that they are being "done," says this writer, and quotes President Roosevelt to the effect that they not only know it, but feel it in their pockets, and "many of these existing traits and still more the possible future combinations of unscrupulous millionaires [and politicians] may seriously affect the comfort and welfare of great masses of the population." The American perhaps likes to be robbed, it is suggested, by men who add to the impressiveness of the American Republic abroad by the possession of enormous fortunes. Thus we read:

"Every inhabitant of those American cities must be perfectly well aware that he pays more than he ought to pay for every one of the ordinary accompaniments of urban civilization, for roads, for water, for light, for the protection of life and property; and that all these necessaries, besides being supplied to him at exorbitant rates, are, as a rule, very bad of their kind. Every American knows that illicit profits upon municipal management, or illicit enhancement of the price of commodities of universal necessity, are the origins and foundations of most of the colossal fortunes to which he points with a certain degree of pride, tho they often constitute in reality not only a national disgrace, but a national danger."

The Standard Oil Company made in nineteen years, reflects this writer, as great a sum as the atrociously exorbitant indemnity demanded by Bismarck after the surrender at Sedan. But how are we to calculate the suffering the consumers undergo from this heaping up of profits to the producer? The present Pennsylvania disclosures will have two good results—they will perhaps startle the consumer and taxpayer into action, and will certainly strengthen the hands of the President in his crusade against commercial fraud. To quote further:

"It would be curious to know what these profits represent of loss inflicted on individual consumers by artificial increase of price; but the presumption is that such loss is small, and that the average American pushes it out of sight as a matter that would interfere with 'hustling' if he stayed to consider it. Like the law, he does not consider small things, and loses sight of the colossal aggregate which they form. It may be hoped that the aggregates may, in their turn, arrest attention; and it is certain that, when they do, the triumphant career of 'graft' in American cities will be closed.

In the mean time the Philadelphian and other scandals will strengthen the hands of the President in dealing with evils of which he has had the sagacity to see the magnitude and the courage to attempt the reform."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

You give Manchuria to me,
I'll give Mongolia to thee,
That will be justice, all can see.
There's now enough for both, I feel,
To rob and ravage, strip and steal—
So this I call an honest deal.
And if old China should complain,
We'll cut her up between us twain,
And all will be sweet peace again.

—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE solidarity of the Powers merely means that they are thick as thieves. —*Humoristische Blaetter.*

HE who preaches peace is either so weak that he fears every quarrel, or so strong and stout that he no longer has any need to make war.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

IN order not to offend the susceptibilities of the nations represented at the Peace Congress at The Hague the Moors are calling their struggle with the French "a Holy War."—*Punch.*

IT is rumored that the Republic of Switzerland and two of the Balkan States are about to signify formal acceptance of the British proposals as to the exchange of naval secrets.—*Punch.*

THE French are cursing the Spanish because of the inactivity of their fleet, but King Alfonso is astonished that any one should expect the Spanish fleet to be active.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

So many different nationalities were represented at the Socialist Congress at Stuttgart that it is proposed that the Liederhalle, where the meetings took place, shall be named the Tower of Bebel.—*Punch.*

THE JAPANESE NIGHTMARE.

China would fain unclose her eyes,
So all the newspapers have said;
And at one sudden bound arise
From off her bed.

Yet 'tis no dread of God or man,
That bids her from her pillow leap,
But that curst nightmare of Japan,
Which murders sleep.

—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EYE-STRAIN AND BRIGHT LIGHT

WHILE our inventors have been improving our artificial lights so that now we have lamps of extraordinary brilliancy which can be economically operated, they have failed to make these new lights agreeable to the naked eye. By concentrating the brilliancy in comparatively small areas, a serious menace to our eyesight is created. A contributor to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, September) makes these charges, and proceeds to show the harmfulness of certain forms of modern illumination. To calm the fears which his assertions might arouse he presents also some simple rules which should be observed by users of the more brilliant lights. Taking as his first example the common incandescent electric bulb, the writer proceeds to discuss its evils as follows:

"Look at the lamp when it is not burning, and you observe a loop of what appears to be an exceedingly fine black wire. So fine is this wire that it can hardly be distinguished without holding it in front of a white surface. Turn on the current; this fine wire gives out as much light as a good-sized gas-jet or oil-lamp, and appears to be swollen to the thickness of the lead in a pencil. This apparent increase in thickness is an optical delusion, and a danger-signal which proclaims, in glowing speech, '*Mind your eyes.*' Now look at the lamp through a smoked glass, which cuts off a large part of the rays; the wire loop appears again in its natural size as a fine red streak.

"When we see an object there is a picture of that object thrown upon the retina of the eye. The retina is the part on which the lens of the eye throws an image of whatever is before it, just as the lens in the camera throws an image upon the ground-glass screen. When an image falls upon the retina something happens; but just *what* happens science has not yet been able fully to discover. The result is plain enough, however—the picture is transformed into the mental sensation which we call 'seeing.' This retina is probably the most complex and exquisitely constructed organ in the whole human anatomy. It consists of a network of nerve-fibers, connected with a marvelous apparatus of microscopic delicacy for receiving the light-rays and changing them into nerve-forces. Scientists assure us that this change is partly chemical and partly mechanical, and that both effects are destructive in their nature; but that the apparatus has the power of renewing itself, if not abused beyond its limit.

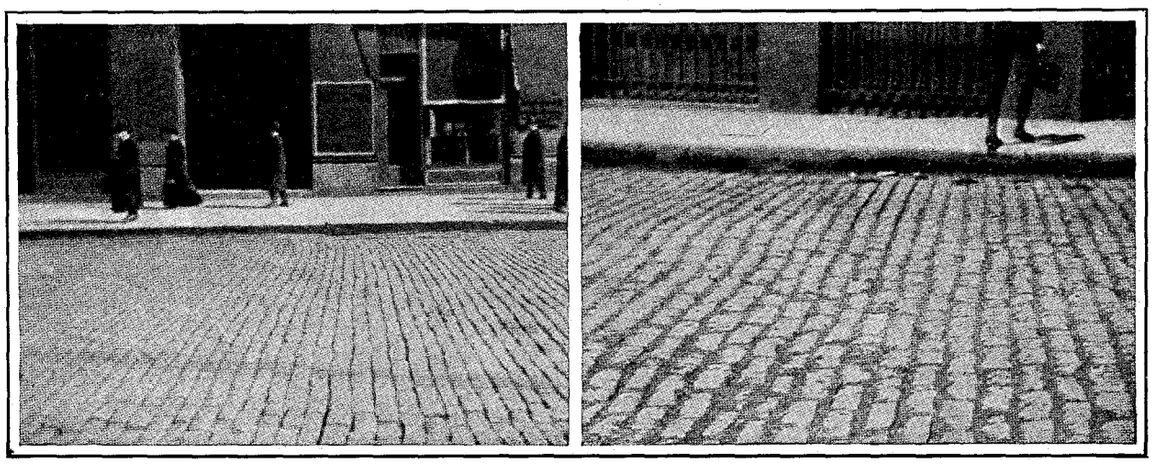
"Now, when you looked at the bare-lamp filament there was an image of this filament formed upon the retina, and this image was exceedingly bright, like the original object; so powerfully, in fact, did it affect the apparatus of the retina upon which it fell that the effect spread to the parts on each side of the line much as the ink would spread out from a line drawn with a pen on blotting-paper. This spreading caused the swollen appearance of the filament as seen. Such a spreading of the effect beyond its natural limits is a positive indication that the part of the retina upon which such brightness falls is being severely overstrained; and it is only a question of time when such overstrain will destroy the visual apparatus beyond its power of complete recovery. . . . . .

"The electric lamp is by no means the only offender of this kind. Mantle gas-burners, if unshaded, are just as bad, and the arc-lamp the worst of all.

"Do not make the mistake of supposing that such brilliant lights are harmless except when looked at directly. As a matter of fact they are even more dangerous when so placed as to shine into the eyes sidewise or from above, since the eye is less accustomed to receive bright light from such directions. In other words, light from such direction falls upon the outer parts of the surface of the retina, which, being less accustomed to receive bright light, are the more quickly injured by it. Cases are on record where persons working in the vicinity of bare lamps so placed have entirely lost the sight of one or both eyes."

What is the remedy? It is simple—never look at an unshaded light of any degree of brilliancy. Do not sit facing an electric or Welsbach light unless it is protected by a shade. Never, in your own house, use a naked light. Use frosted bulbs or shades. Says the writer:

"You should never see the filament of a lamp or the mantle of a gas-burner when in use. Such shades may use up a portion of the light, but even then you will actually see better by what is left than you did by leaving the bare lamp to burn its image into your eye. In most cases, however, if you make the right selection, and arrange your lights properly, you will find that you will probably use even less candle-power than you did before."



Courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York.

HEAVY-TRAFFIC STREET SWEPT BY HAND ONLY.
Note the absence of dirt between the stones.

HEAVY-TRAFFIC STREET SWEPT BY MACHINE AT NIGHT.
This street is patrolled by sweepers through the day.

THE BROOM THE CLEANEST SWEEPER—That in sweeping the streets the broom in the hands of a good worker is more efficient than the best machine is the conclusion of Richard T. Fox of the Chicago Street-cleaning Department. Mr. Fox, at the invitation of the Citizens' Committee on Street Conditions of the City of Boston, arranged some time ago to visit their city and make a report upon the street cleaning, sprinkling, and sanitary departments. "This report," says *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, September 25), "has recently been published and apparently shows that the efficiency of these departments in Boston is not all that it should be." We read:

"While the criticisms are of special interest to the citizens of Boston, there are several statements made by Mr. Fox which are of more general interest. One of these is that machine-sweeping is inferior to hand-sweeping, special reference being had to stone

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

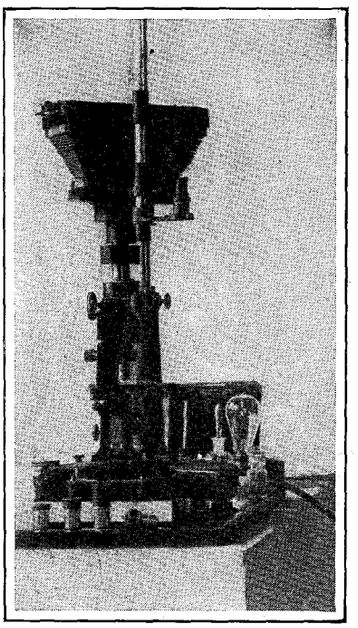
block pavements. 'As a machine operates lengthwise with the street and against the furrows in the pavement, it tends to drive the dirt into the crevices and to smooth it flush with the street surfaces rather than to brush it off.'"

This statement receives support from the illustrative photographs published in the paper named above, which are reproduced herewith.

AN ELECTRICAL VILLA

A VILLA fitted up with an unusual number of ingenious electric appliances has been built by Gëorgia Knap at Troyes, France. Mr. Knap, we are told by Frederick Lees, who writes of the villa in *The Architectural Record* (September), is a mechanical engineer and believes that electric power will be used in various ways in the home of the future. The following quotation is from an abstract of Mr. Lees's article in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 14):

"Before describing in detail the fittings of this house, Mr. Lees points out the apparent lack of appreciation of modern home conveniences in France. Their apartment-houses are frequently fitted up most luxuriously in many ways, and yet are not furnished with telephones, elevators, electric lighting, or even bathrooms. At Mr. Knap's villa a visitor who wishes to enter presses an electric button at the gate. If it be at night a search-light immediately flashes out, lighting him up, and a loud-speaking telephone asks what he wishes. By an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, the attendant at the house, about three hundred yards away, is able to see who is at the gate. By turning a handle, the gate is opened and as the visitor enters it is closed again. On reaching the house, as the visitor enters the front door an electrically driven door-mat automatically cleans his shoes. The rooms in the house are fitted up with electrical radiators, lamps, fans, and all other conveniences. The equipment of the dining-room is probably the most elaborate. A dumb-waiter, something like an ammunition-hoist, rises from the kitchen to the table in the dining-room just above. Around this table is a small grooved track. Meals are served without any servants entering the room. On a signal from the master of the house, each course rises through the dumb-waiter to the table, a trap-door in the latter closing automatically after the dish has appeared. The latter then moves slowly around the table, stopping for each guest. It finally returns to the kitchen the way it came. Next, a receiver for the used dishes appears, makes a trip around the table, and disappears in this way as each course is served in turn, the one in charge having complete control of the dish, as he can cause it to move around the table or to turn on its axis.



Courtesy of "Harper's Magazine," New York. Copyrighted 1907 by Harper & Br s.

ULTRAVIOLET MICROSCOPE,

With the "finder" turned to one side and the camera in position for an exposure.

"The heating and ventilating arrangements of this room are most complete. In the kitchen, all the work possible is done by electric power. Cooking is carried out on electric heaters and in electric ovens, automatic time attachments indicating when each dish is ready. Polishers, cleaners, dish-washers, and other devices are driven by small motors. In the laundry adjoining there is a washing-machine, a rinsing-machine, and a wringing-machine, each driven by a small motor, but one hour being required to do all the family washing. The temperature is not only automatically controlled by heaters, but the ventilation is also carried out in the same way. Mr. Knap has drawn up elaborate plans for an electric villa in which the equipment is much more complete than that which he has installed in his own house. In this design the temperature of the house is controlled in summer as well as in winter, cooled air being circulated through the walls during the hot weather, and practically all the duties of the servants are performed by electrically driven apparatus."

Commenting on this description, *The Electrical Review* says editorially:

"Mr. Knap's plans may seem rather utopian, yet it may be pointed out that he has not suggested a single application of electricity which could not to-day be easily carried out, and it is more than likely that it will be used in the home in more ways than we now imagine, in addition to those which we are now striving for. Will not each person be provided with a wireless telephone set for communicating with any one else in the house? Will not each room have an electric device for transmitting sight? And Mr. Knap has entirely overlooked the loft for the electric air-ship without which no house will be complete."

PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE INVISIBLE

THIS title has nothing to do with occultism, but relates to the use of ultraviolet light to photograph, with the aid of powerful microscopic apparatus, objects too small to be seen with ordinary magnifying devices. The use of photography is necessitated by the fact that ultraviolet rays, tho they do not affect the eye, easily impress a sensitized plate or film. Thus the new process actually employs invisible rays to reveal invisible objects—a paradox that seems sufficiently startling. The use of light of small wave-length—that in the upper or violet end of the spectrum—in modern microscopy has already been noted in these pages. The resolving power of a microscope for minute objects is greater with this than with light of greater wave-length—red or green, for instance. More recent workers have gone further and made use of the invisible rays beyond the violet in the way described above. In an article contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (New York, September) by Prof. Edwin G. Conklin, of the University of Pennsylvania, the photomicroscopic work of August Koehler, of Jena, Germany, is especially described. He says:

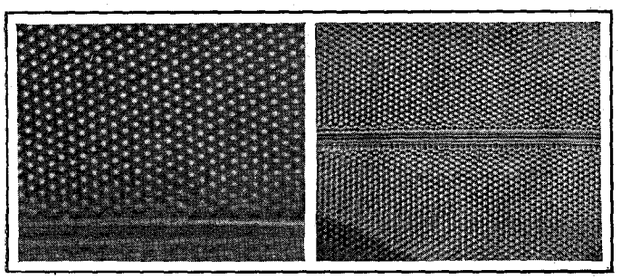
"It is a popular fallacy that the usefulness of a microscope is determined by its power of magnification. . . . But the magnification is only one of several equally important conditions which a microscope must satisfy, among which are freedom from distortion of the form or colors of the image, brightness of field, and distinctness of details. If magnification were the only desideratum, it might readily be obtained by merely enlarging the first or initial image formed by the microscope lens; but after this image has been enlarged a few times, all that is gained by magnification is lost by the decreased brightness of the image. . . . . .

"Furthermore, even if the illumination might be made so intense as to partially overcome this difficulty, greater magnification than can now be obtained would be of no practical value; it would only enlarge the details of structure already visible with lenses of high magnification, but it could not add to those details. For it is well known that the resolving power of a microscope—that is, its ability to show as separate two points or lines which lie very close together—varies with the length of the light-waves employed; the shorter the wave-length, other things being equal, the greater the power of resolution. Two particles which are less than one-half a wave-length of light apart always appear as one, whatever the magnification. The wave-length of yellow-green light, which represents approximately the middle of the visible spectrum, is about .55 of a micron (a micron, represented by the Greek letter μ, being one one-thousandth of a millimeter), and particles which are less than half this distance apart can not be distinguished as separate when seen in this light. Any magnification which will render half a wave-length easily visible will reveal all that a higher magnification should show. . . . In order to increase the effect-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

iveness of the microscope its power of resolution must be increased, and this can now be accomplished most readily by the use of light of relatively short wave-lengths. Two microscopic particles which can not be distinguished as separate in yellow-green light may be readily 'resolved' in blue or violet light. . . . Beyond the visible spectrum is the invisible or ultraviolet spectrum, portions of which may be rendered visible by causing the rays to fall upon a fluorescent screen. In the magnesium spectrum is a particularly intense band of bright lines having a wave-length of about .28 μ, while in the cadmium spectrum is a band not quite so intense, but otherwise more favorable for photomicrographic work, having a wave-length of .275 μ. These bands lie far out in the invisible spectrum, and as their wave lengths are only about half as great as that of the yellow-green light from the middle of the visible spectrum, their resolving power is double that of the latter.

"But the use of these ultraviolet rays in microscopy involves extraordinary difficulties. In the first place, they are absorbed by glass to such an extent that with light of very short wave-lengths glass is an opaque body. . . . It has been found that quartz is relatively transparent to ultraviolet rays, and therefore Dr. Koehler had all optical parts through which these rays must be transmitted constructed of quartz; the lenses were ground from



Courtesy of "Harper's Magazine," New York. Copyrighted 1907 by Harper & Bros.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PLEUROSIGMA.

By daylight; magnified 2,800 diameters. By ultraviolet light; magnified 2,500 diameters.

fused quartz, and the prisms and slides were made from quartz crystals, ground at definite angles with the axes of the crystal. . . .

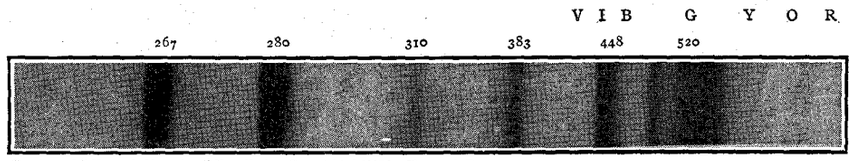
"Finally the accurate focusing of the microscope upon the object to be studied, which is always a most important matter in photomicrography, is here a most difficult task, since the image can not be seen directly. Here also recourse must be had to the fluorescent screen of uranium glass, upon which the image of the object is caused to fall, thus rendering it faintly visible. . . .

"Thus by a series of brilliant inventions, while literally working in the dark, Koehler has produced an ultraviolet microscope of much greater efficiency than any ever before made."

Drawbacks to the use of the new instrument are the difficulty of the focusing and the necessity of using expensive quartz slides and covers. On the other hand, its resolving power is about double that of the best ordinary microscope, as shown in the accompanying photographs of markings on *Pleurosigma*, the shell of a minute diatom, that is a favorite test object with microscopists. The markings here are about 40,000 to the inch. Says the writer:

"These are only 'test objects,' and their minute structures are not in themselves of any fundamental importance, altho they are both beautiful and wonderful, but there are many other things the minute structure of which is of great significance. Among these may be named the ultimate structure of muscle and nerve, of blood-cells, of germ-cells, of protozoa and bacteria, of cilia, pseudopodia, nuclei, chromosomes, centrosomes, and many other objects, a more accurate knowledge of which would profoundly influence our conceptions of life and its processes.

"Another great advantage of the ultraviolet microscope is that by means of it protoplasm and microscopic animals and plants



Courtesy of "Harper's Magazine," New York. Copyrighted 1907 by Harper & Bros.

SPECTRUM OF THE MAGNESIUM SPARK.

Produced by the apparatus of the ultraviolet microscope. The wave-lengths in millionths of a millimeter ($\mu\mu$) are indicated by numerals; the visible spectrum by the initial letters of the primary colors. The bands at 448 $\mu\mu$, 383 $\mu\mu$, and 280 $\mu\mu$ are especially useful.

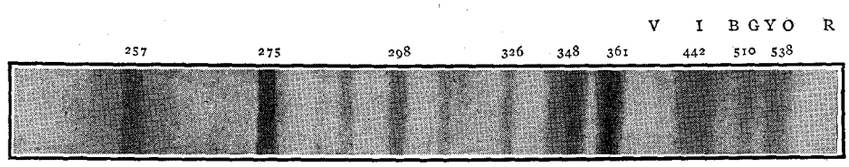
may be studied very advantageously while in the living condition. With visible light, protoplasm is so nearly transparent and homogeneous that much of its structure can not be seen, [but] . . . in ultraviolet light the various constituents of protoplasm show varying degrees of translucency, so that they may be seen and photographed as clearly as if they had been stained. For the first time this makes it possible successfully to investigate the structure of living protoplasm, and to determine to what extent the appearances heretofore observed are artifacts.

"There is no prospect that by the use of this light molecules or smaller constituents of matter may be ever seen or photographed. These lie far beyond the reach of even the ultraviolet microscope; but there is good reason to hope that it may, among other things, reveal vital elements hitherto unknown or but imperfectly seen, and that its invention may mark as great an advance in microscopy as did the production of the homogeneous immersion-lens."

INFECTION FROM PERSONS SEEMINGLY WELL

IT is not the sick who generally spread disease; it is those who are well—persons who esteem themselves cured, or who do not even know that they have been ill. So we are told in a remarkable work entitled "The Frontiers of Disease," by Dr. J. Héricourt (Paris, 1907). The author treats of forms of well-known contagious disease so attenuated as to be almost unrecognizable and yet capable of transmitting the malady in a virulent form, under proper conditions. He is of the opinion that the existence of such forms makes all our sanitary precautions useless, and he would abolish all boards of health and quarantines. The book is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) by Aristide Rieffel, who says among other things:

"Persons who undergo weakened infection are immensely more numerous than those who are severely attacked; and they move about, while the latter remain shut up. It may thus be understood that disease is spread not so much by serious cases as by persons who are suffering little or no inconvenience from their indisposition.



Courtesy of "Harper's Magazine," New York. Copyrighted 1907 by Harper & Bros.

SPECTRUM OF THE CADMIUM SPARK.

With the ultraviolet microscope. The sharp band at 275 $\mu\mu$ is the one principally used, and the one for which the lenses are corrected.

"This fact should change all our ideas regarding the prevention of contagious disease. Take the case of a child who complains of a slight sore throat; this is perhaps a weakened form of diphtheria which, falling on a more or less favorable soil, will be changed into a fatal form of the disease. A street-car conductor moistens his thumb to give you your ticket; the baker does the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

same to strengthen his hold on the paper that is to wrap your cake; this may be the cause of your death, for the conductor or the baker may have pathogenic microbes in his mouth.

"The enforced reporting of disease is of little use, for scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid, grippe, puerperal fever, etc., all have weakened forms.

"Six weeks after the cure of a cholera patient there are found, in his excreta, living comma-bacilli. Patients who have had virulent pneumonia retain, in the secretions of lungs and mouth, germs that are scattered about them. Gotschlich, in Alexandria, showed that these germs were still virulent forty-eight hours after they left the body.

"To these germs sown by persons who have recovered from disease, add those that arise from persons who do not know they are ill, who do not even feel the necessity of stopping their daily toil, and it will become evident 'that no sanitary prophylaxis, whether interurban, international, or intercontinental, is capable of assuring effective protection against a contamination so masked.'

"Every traveler knows that sanitary police measures are perhaps more injurious than useful because of the absurd way in which health officers act; but we now know that such measures are altogether illusory, even when applied intelligently and conscientiously.

"What general conclusion should be drawn from Héricourt's book? This: at present we regard as dangerous only the excreta of persons who are evidently diseased. Now every animal secretion is dangerous because it either does or may contain the germs of disease, which, falling on favorable soil may cause mortal infection. The idea of weakened forms of germ diseases, when it has penetrated into the public brain, will impose habits of decency that will save, in time to come, millions of lives, and Héricourt may well be considered one of the great benefactors of humanity."

The author himself, however, draws from the facts that he brings out one conclusion that his reviewer regards as dangerous—that we should despair of escaping the infection that menaces us on every side and devote ourselves to making our bodies immune to it. Mr. Rieffel reminds us that immunity is often to be gained only by risking one's life, and he condemns the idea that a man must undergo a thousand weakened forms of disease in order that he may remain well. In taking this view he would appear to agree with the antivaccinationists. He questions, further, whether it is practically possible to acquire immunity to everything at once. Probably, he thinks, immunity to one disease may involve increased receptivity to another, so that what is gained on one side is lost on the other. Héricourt's general advice to prevent disease rather than face the necessity of curing it, however, is certainly good, and the reviewer indorses it heartily. Whether by care in avoiding possible sources of infection, where this may be done, or by known processes of immunization where contact with disease is imminent, it is certainly possible to minimize the danger that must always, to some degree, confront us. He who is forewarned is forearmed. Mr. Rieffel thus concludes his review:

"The Chinese pay their physicians to keep them well; when they are ill, the doctor is considered at fault and must care for his patient free of charge. Héricourt advises us to adopt this wise method. To prevent a disease is also much easier than to cure it. Evidently sickness and death would decrease enormously if every family should ask its doctor, weekly or monthly, for advice on the art of keeping well." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES MEAT CAUSE CANCER?—The ranks of those who regard excessive consumption of meat as the cause of cancer have been joined by an English physician, Dr. G. Cooke Adams, who is reported in the daily press as having just concluded a two-years' study of this disease in Chicago. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, September 28):

"This is an old theory, one of the first, indeed, to be offered when investigators began seriously to search for a cause of the increase of cancer in modern times, but Dr. Adams varies it somewhat by the suggestion that it is the consumption of the flesh of diseased animals chiefly that leads to the development of cancerous growths. Some time ago Oldfield had something of the same notion, but his theory was that it was the flesh, not of diseased animals (the tuberculous, the actinomycotic, etc.), but of those which had been overfed, that favored the production of cancer. In other words, it was not autointoxication of the human, but rather that of the animal whose flesh was eaten, which gave the impetus to malignancy of cell growth. Dr. Adams's theory, if he is correctly reported, would seem to be of the same order—that the toxic principle, whatever that may be, causing the disease is present in the meat itself, and is not formed by an autotoxic process in the intestine or tissues of the consumer. Dr. Robert Bell, of London, holds the autointoxication theory, but does not regard meat as a special cause, except indirectly as leading to a more ready production of toxic material. Should the autotoxic theory prove to be correct, it may possibly be found that diseased meat differs from sound meat, and both from other foods, only in the fact that the elaboration of a cancer-producing substance from the former is a more rapid process and one requiring a smaller amount of the offending food."

THE STAGES OF DRUNKENNESS

ACCORDING to the evidence given recently by Dr. R. T. Williams, an English physician, in a London police court, he distinguishes seven stages of drunkenness—irritable, mellow, pugnacious, affectionate, lacrimose, followed, if the total doses were large enough, by collapse and death. It is noted by *The British Medical Journal* (London, August 31), from which this report is taken, that other authorities have formulated these stages in different ways. Says this paper:

"Magnan, who was one of the first to begin the scientific study of the physiological action of alcohol, distinguished five stages: First, slight excitement and a feeling of well-being, in which speech and gestures became more animated; in the second stage ideas became crowded together and confused, the mood being, without any very obvious reason for the difference, gay, or sad, or full of tender emotion; in the third stage the confusion of ideas was greater, and accompanied by incoherence, perversion of taste and smell, illusions, thick speech, vacant countenance, and staggering gait; the fourth stage was coma, and the fifth death. Magnan's second stage has been graphically described by Claye Shaw as 'a loss of the sense of awareness of surroundings.'"

The writer quotes Triboulet as saying that the psychic functions, which develop last in the child, disappear earliest under the influence of alcohol; the curb which fear of public opinion puts on the free expression of emotions and ideas, or, to change the metaphor, the veil which hides the real moral disposition is removed, whence the saying *in vino veritas*. To quote further:

"There is, so to say, at first a paralysis of the inhibitory apparatus—the irritable, loquacious stage; then later an interference with the processes of thought, when, again to quote Triboulet, ideas succeed each other so rapidly that there is no time to arrange them in orderly sequence—the pugnacious stage; next the individual passes from a 'state of watchfulness to a state of dream'—the affectionate and lacrimose stage, while simultaneously there is a loss of muscular coordination, a function developed later in the process of growth than mere movement, and therefore going earlier when the nervous centers are poisoned. These stages have of course been observed and described with more or less accuracy for generations; what is new is that even small doses of alcohol retard both mental and nervous processes, not improbably through an action on the higher cerebral functions diminishing the faculty of attention. As Kraepelin has shown, the more automatic the process tested, the less obvious is the effect of a dose of alcohol, until in a highly automatic process, such as reading aloud, there might even be some acceleration, tho accompanied by diminished accuracy."

DANGER IN THE COFFEE-URN—Under this head *The Lancet* (London, September 7) contains a warning against coffee-urns that are likely to burst if the pipe conveying hot water to the coffee becomes stopt. It says:

"Most persons are familiar with the steaming urn which now is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

invariably to be found on the counter of refreshment-rooms, and the majority of these vessels can not be a source of danger to the patrons of the café or restaurant, being merely open boilers, provided apparently with plenty of room for the escape of steam. While that description applies to the urn which is used for merely heating water, it does not apply, it would seem, to the urn used for making coffee. The coffee-urn consists of two compartments, the lower one containing the boiling water, and the upper one the coffee, placed in a gauze strainer. As soon as the water boils it is forced up a narrow tube and distributed over the coffee. There is thus a more or less continuous process of hot percolation going on which is calculated thoroughly to exhaust the coffee. Doubtless the temperature of the liquid is also higher than ordinary boiling-point on account of increased pressure. The vulnerable point in this apparatus is, however, the narrow tube which serves to convey the boiling water and to distribute it over the coffee. It is obvious that if this tube should get choked there would be no escape of steam, and pressure would rise in the lower container until at last relief would be obtained by the urn bursting, and the result would be a miniature boiler explosion. This is not mere speculation, for a case of exactly this kind occurred recently at Bradford which unfortunately caused the death of a woman who happened to be present at the time of the explosion. Had the place been filled with customers the result would most probably have been still more serious. There is evidently danger in the coffee-urn."

It may be pointed out that any one may discover at a glance whether such an urn is or is not dangerous. If the upper part rests loosely on the lower so that an increase of pressure will simply lift it, bursting is evidently impossible.

A CURIOUS HORNED GROUP

A FLOCK of Nepalese mountain-sheep in the London Zoological Gardens, whose members have from one to four horns each, tho brothers and sisters, is described in *La Nature* (Paris), by V. Forbin. The writer says it was by the merest chance that he discovered in a corner of the vast garden these curious members of the sheep family. They are not mentioned in the official catalog, but form part of the collection brought from India by the Prince of Wales. These sheep are from Nepal, one of the rare independent kingdoms that English conquest has allowed to survive in the Indies. Formed of the high valleys of the Himalaya mountains, the region is the home of a fauna whose study is, unfortunately, forbidden to naturalists, since only the British "Resident" has the right to penetrate this vast territory, jealously closed to European influence. Mr. Forbin continues:

"As the photographs show . . . this family of ovidæ (it should

THE THREE-HORNED SHEEP AND ITS BROTHER WITH FOUR.

be noted that they all had the same mother) have the extraordinary peculiarity of having various numbers of horns. Two of them are one-horned, another has the normal number, the head of the next is decorated with three horns, and the two others have each two pairs, disposed symmetrically. These *tetraceres* [four-horned animals] constitute a remarkable anomaly in the animal kingdom; it is known that the chikara antelope of India (*Tetraceros quadricornis*) is the sole ruminant bearing two pairs of horns; but it should be noted that the lower pair, placed under the eyes, are protective appendages rather than weapons, offensive or defensive.

"But the case of the two unicorns would appear to be still more

TWO NEPALESE UNICORNS.

interesting. These 'freaks' suffered themselves to be photographed with bad grace, so that we were forced to spend a full hour in the enclosure with them before their nervousness was sufficiently overcome to get a good pose—a fact that enabled me to examine their horns attentively. I satisfied myself that the two original horns are so intimately joined together that the line of juncture is represented only by a groove scarcely perceptible at the base, but more accentuated toward the summit, so that the end forms two points about two centimetres [⅘ inch] long between which I could easily place the end of my little finger.

"The keeper could give me only the few items of information following: These sheep belong to a native breed peculiar to Nepal, which frequently gives rise to anomalies of this kind. The little flock is healthy and vigorous, tho too wild, even after six months of constant contact with their keeper, to eat from his hand. It would be interesting to study this native race in its own home, but that, it would seem, is a desire impossible of realization."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC POWER IN BUILDING.—The use of electric power in the construction of large buildings, bridges, and other structures, altho it receives little attention, is said by *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 14) to reach considerable proportions in the aggregate, being withal of unusual interest. Says this paper:

"A striking example is now at hand in Chicago, where a large mail-order house is erecting a building of mammoth proportions, being 900 feet long, 270 feet wide, and nine stories high. With basement and sub-basement the floor area is considerably over 2,000,000 square feet, or nearly 50 acres. The edifice is being constructed of reenforced concrete, manufactured on the spot, and in the various concrete-making and building operations no less than 1,500 horse-power in electric motors is employed. These motors are supplied with current from the central-station mains and they operate a tramway, the derricks for handling material, belt-conveyors, cement-mixers, and the wood-working machinery of a lumber mill where the various molds for the concrete are made."

"WHAT with the underground electric railway and the greatly increased use of the motor 'bus, it is reported," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 14), "that the hansom-cab seems to be in a fair way to disappear from the streets of London, where for sixty years or more it has been such a conspicuous feature of city life. From Birmingham comes the news that a company which has been engaged in the manufacture of hansom-cabs has decided to go out of business because of the great falling off in the demand for these vehicles. The extension of street-railway systems generally in Great Britain and the great number of automobiles in use throughout the kingdom are also assigned as reasons for the marked decline in the cab industry."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL DENIED PUBLIC FUNDS

AN aggressive forward move in the ever-recurrent school matter was recently made at Middletown, Conn., by the Roman Catholics of that place. The Rev. Dr. Donovan, rector of St. John's Catholic Church, proposed to the citizens of Middletown that his parochial school be accepted for public-school purposes upon payment by the city of $4,800 yearly to the parish, the priest to provide teachers for the several rooms. In other respects the school was to be under the direction of the school committee. These details are furnished in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, which also states that on September 20, when a special elec-

From "L'Illustration."

ABBÉ LEROUX, CURÉ OF AIRVAULT (DEUX-SÈVRES), TRANSPLANTING LETTUCES WITH THE AID OF A COLLEAGUE.

tion was held in Middletown, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 934 to 643. Previous to the election the proposition was attacked by the Protestant ministers on the ground that the school would be sectarian, altho under the control of the Board of Education. Prof. William North Rice, acting president of Wesleyan University, issued an appeal for the defeat of the proposition, using these words:

"The public-school system, as we people of New England have cherished it for generations, is free from any denominational or ecclesiastical character. It would probably not conflict with any State law if all the teachers of a particular school were members of a convent or sisterhood and appeared in school in the characteristic garb or uniform of their order. But it is obvious at once that a school so administered would have a very different spirit and character from the traditional public school of New England."

The Tribune, in commenting upon the vote taken at Middletown, congratulates the citizens upon "their loyalty to the fundamental principles of American public education." It adds:

"Doubtless the project would have been even more decisively defeated had not some of the Roman-Catholic voters been influenced by the thought that the $4,800 annual appropriation the city was to pay to the parish treasury, according to the proposal, would materially relieve them of sundry onerous church expenses. It is not unlikely, too, that the shrewdest Catholics, foreseeing the declining usefulness and market value of their private religious school, were doubly eager to unload the institution on the town. But their effort to do this without surrendering control over the teaching staff proves how little they understood the depth of the true Americans' feeling against sectarianizing the public schools. It is amazing to learn that a religious community in an old New-England college town could have been so blind to the wisdom of our national policy and should have so grossly underrated the strength of public opinion.

"The men of Middletown have earned praise not simply because of their wise conservatism in maintaining one of the best of American traditions; they have earned it still more because they have resisted a strong temptation. It is no small thing for taxpayers to refuse a large plot of ground and a well-built schoolhouse as a gift, even when acceptance involves a slight concession of educational principles. Middletown's superiority to insidious temptation is a reassuring sign of the unimpaired sturdiness of old American ideals."

The Christian Advocate (New York) declares that "had that measure succeeded in this college town, the intelligence would have spread all over the country; and here insidious, and there bold and aggressive, efforts would be made to accomplish the same thing." The larger effects of such an event are viewed in this wise:

"Such a scheme if allowed would justify the Jews in establishing private schools and asking the commonwealth to support them. All the denominations might establish denominational schools and demand a portion of the public money, which would plunge this country into a condition similar to that of England, where for many decades there has been a chronic irritation—now become acute—locally and in Parliament.

"The claim of the Catholics that they have a right to such conditions can not be supported.

"The public-school system is the principal civil pillar of our Government. If citizens do not like it for *their* children, they have the right to send them to private or sectarian schools, provided these teach what the law requires in preparation for citizenship. To that they may add what they please. But neither the man who does not wish his children to attend a school where his laborers' children go, and sends them to private schools, at the rate of $1,000 per year, can claim exemption from taxes to support the public schools, nor religionists of any type ask for public funds to erect schools agreeable to their sentiments."

From "L'Illustration."

ABBÉ VAN HALLEBECK, CURÉ OF ST. PAUL LES BEAUVAIS, FINISHING A PICTURE FOR THE SALON.

General Grant, continues *The Christian Advocate*, "foresaw and predicted that a concerted attempt would be made either to divide up the public funds on sectarian grounds or overthrow the public-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

school system." His words, spoken in an address to his comrades in Des Moines, Iowa, are quoted in part as follows:

"Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support, no matter how raised, shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutes of learning other than those sufficient to afford every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good, common-school education unmixt with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical tenets.

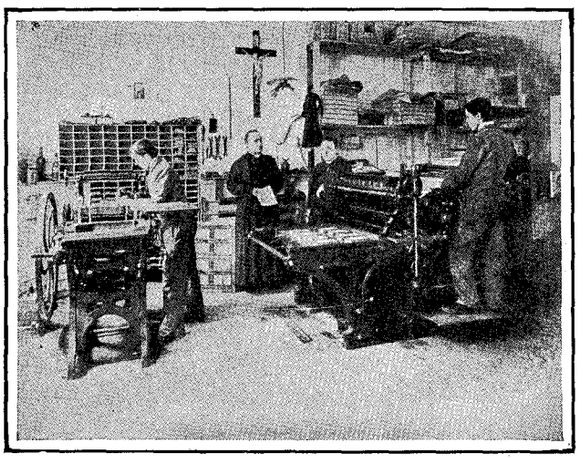
"Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school supported entirely by private contribution. Keep the church and state forever separate. With these safeguards, I believe the battle which created 'the Army of the Tennessee' will not have been fought in vain."

Roman-Catholic comment on the Middletown vote had not yet reached us at the time of going to press. The general Catholic view, as quoted a number of times in these columns, is that religious instruction is necessary for the complete training of the child, and the State should therefore help support the parochial school, on the ground that it gives as good intellectual training as the public school, and provides religious training besides.

FORESIGHT OF THE FRENCH PRIESTS

THE French are naturally a frugal, prudent, and industrious people. This is one of the lessons they learn from the altar step of the village church as well as from the *chaise* of the cathedral. Bossuet and Fénélon were both industrious men, but they were also careful and keen in providing for the future of their clergy as regards temporal matters. It has not been commonly known that for many years, as the cloud of impending bankruptcy threatened the French Church through the secularizing spirit of her rulers, bishops have encouraged the cultivation of art and handicraft among the younger clergy, says the *Illustration* (Paris). The result, as we pointed out in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 21, has been that, as regards the support of her clergy, the French Church has fairly fallen upon her feet. To quote from the article in the *Illustration*:

"As soon as the question of the Separation was raised, and the need of fresh resources for the priests involved in it, a vast number of French priests made a courageous resolution to depend upon



From "L'Illustration."

PRINTING-OFFICE OF THE "TRAIT D'UNION," ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORKING PRIESTS AT BLACÉ (RHÔNE).

themselves for a living, by the practise of some secular occupation. The present movement originated at first sporadically and under the stress of individual anxieties for the future. It has now become almost universal. It was discust by journalists and the question was treated systematically by Abbé Louis Ballu, curé of Parnay, Maine-et-Loire, in his work, 'Trades Suitable to a Priest of To-day.'"

From the publication of this work the movement became an established fact and the spirit which animates it is well illustrated by the remark of Abbé Pélissier, now a clock-maker:

"I ignore this season of persecution. I repair clocks, sewing-

From "L'Illustration."

ABBÉ CARTEAU, CURÉ OF MAGNILO-REIGNIERS (VENDÉE), DRAWING A PROOF OF AN ENGRAVING.

machines, watches, locks, and toys. I bind books. The anticlericals respect me and patronize me. I charge them less than others in order to prove that the priest is a good man."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LEAVING THE MINISTRY

THE press has within the past few weeks printed a dispatch, purporting to come from Pittsburg, stating that "within the last two years a score of Pittsburg clergymen have given up their charges for the life-insurance business, and are making more money." A specific case was mentioned as that of a Methodist minister who upon resigning said to his people:

"I do not quit from choice, but from necessity. It is not altogether a matter of money consideration, but in consideration of the high cost of living. If ever the opportunity offers I will reenter the ministry, but at present there is not a living in it. The shortage of ministers to-day is occasioned solely by the insufficient pay."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* casts doubt upon the statement as emanating from a Methodist minister. It further thinks that no Methodist minister of that neighborhood has "deliberately turned aside from this sacred calling that he might accumulate property." Some there are who have "entered other lines of work," but without having "left the ministry because of lack of support." This journal goes on to say:

"There are ministers of other denominations, men of unexceptionable character, and also of ability, who are engaged in callings other than the ministry, the reasons for whose course it is not our province to inquire after. Some of them, no doubt, have failed to receive calls of a satisfactory character. And one of the reasons which would make a call unsatisfactory to a prudent man would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be the offer of a salary insufficient to support his family. A minister, like any other man, must provide for those dependent on him.

"But notwithstanding what we have said, it is very clear, from the condition of things at present most manifest, that the churches must give earnest heed to this matter of ministerial support if they expect men to enter the ministry and remain in it. They must be comfortably supported; and the churches are able to give them such support, if the proper attention is paid to the matter. Our ministers are holding on loyally, but the point may be reached when they can not do so. It is our duty to see that such a point is not reached."

The Central Presbyterian (Richmond) thinks that the facts alleged in the press dispatch "may justly be regarded as one of the inevitable sequences of the conditions existing that in a period of prosperity unparalleled, and of inflation and high prices, the men who live on salaries are those who suffer most, and whose incomes become inadequate for decent and comfortable living." Further:

"Of all the class of salary-supported men, there is no part that is as likely to suffer, and suffer seriously, as the ministers of religion. They are unwilling to assume a position of independence and ask for what they need. They must accept what is given them and 'cut the coat according to the cloth.' Salaries of ministers were fixt when they were called and installed. And changes are not often made with the changing conditions and the higher prices. With us the presbyteries examine and approve the calls, but with little consideration as to the amount of salary, and its sufficiency in the community. . . . . .

"We would say candidly to the readers of *The Central* that we do not believe an adequate support is given to many of our ministers. Whatever may have been true ten or twelve years ago, the salaries promised then are not sufficient now. The minister can not turn to other means of eking out his living without impairing his service to his people. Good and useful men are burdened with care, if not with debt, and are made restless and anxious for change."

CHURCH REPLIES TO MISS SMITH

WHEN Miss Laura A. Smith, whose tests of churchly cordiality were considered in our issue for September 14, turned from the "effete East" to test the hospitality of churches nearer the centers where cordiality is thought to abound, she was certain that the churches of the Middle West would offer her such a welcome as to dispel any unpleasant impressions left by Eastern churches. But Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, according to her account in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (October), seemed to stand bravely by their *confrères* in the East. Not a Cleveland pastor gave her a word of welcome. Out of the eleven churches that she visited in that city, only one—the First Church of Christ, Scientist—had people who "spoke" to her. Here she was greeted by three. Chicago was in the same case. Ministers and laymen "ignored" her; but in three churches she was greeted by women, in eight she was unnoticed. St. Louis pastors were likewise oblivious of her presence. She was "completely ignored in eight churches"; but one woman in the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, spoke to her "voluntarily," and two ushers in the Second Presbyterian Church "certainly" did the "honors of their church." Of Cincinnati we read:

"When I counted over my Cincinnati 'treasures' of kindly greetings this was the score: One minister in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, one woman in St. Paul's Cathedral, one woman and two men in Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel—five persons in three churches. I visited nine churches here, receiving no welcome whatever in six of them."

Taken all together the record stands thus:

"I had now visited forty-one churches in the Middle West and had been ignored in thirty-two of them. I had been spoken to in nine. One clergyman, the Rev. H. D. Ketcham, spoke to me in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati. I did not receive a single word of greeting or a God-bless-you of dismissal from the pastors in forty churches. Fourteen of the church-members had spoken to me in nine churches."

Miss Smith's account has been calling forth the utmost variety of comment. The most frequently exprest view, however, is that her enterprise seems to assume that the church is more or less a religious club; and her failure to be received on terms of affability—especially in large city churches where the social habits of their members are necessarily more conservative than in the smaller towns—ought not to stand as a rebuke to all the churches. Still, as *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) remarks:

"If the young woman played absolutely fair, and did not start out to make a case as damaging as possible against the churches; and if she did not assume, not only in her dress, but in her looks and manner, a repellent attitude, what she reports may be considered a rather serious bill of charges against the churches. Doubtless there ought to be in all of our churches more of a genuine cordiality and hospitality, and strangers should be made to feel their welcome among the body of worshipers. No one particularly enjoys being made an involuntary participant in the game of 'freeze-out.'"

The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati and St. Louis) sees Miss Smith only in the light of a "church-faker," and declares:

"A young woman has been employed to go about the country, sneaking in as a supposed worshiper into the various churches, not for the purpose of worshiping God, but as a paid spy, to furnish sensational capital to her paper, and bring in revenue to her own pocket. Such a project as this deserves only rebuke. She does not go to church to receive the spiritual benefit which every church attendant should seek, but to take religious people unawares and at a disadvantage, and secure as many good sensational stories as possible. This course of a prying young woman is so far from being commendable that it can be best described as simply 'fake church attendance.' It would be a good thing could church officers and ushers know her in every instance, to show her every kind and polite attention, and dismiss her with the words, 'Madam, you are a humbug.'"

Miss Smith's "complaints" strike *The Catholic News* (New York) "rather queerly." We read:

"Apparently the young woman's test was made upon the supposition that a church service is a sort of a pink tea, where the 'glad hand' must be extended to every attendant. Do people go to church to be made much of by the ministers and members of the congregation? If that be the reason, and if the greeting is generally as cold as the magazine young woman received, we have an explanation of the falling off in attendance at Protestant churches."

The secular press in contemplating the situation practically agree, as the New York *Times* expresses it, that "it is rather hard to believe that the charges would have received so much notice if there had not been some basis for them, and the obvious irritation displayed in many of the answers indicates appreciation of their gravity." Taking into account, however, the fact that the same treatment can not be looked for in a city church that meets a stranger in a village or small town (a fact, *The Times* points out, ignored by the writer of the article), "the visitor to the urban church can not reasonably hope for anything more than courteous response to his or her own advances, and that, presumably, he or she will get." By her own account, the New York *Tribune* observes, "Miss Smith has shown that the invitation 'Strangers cordially welcome' means that they are welcome but not welcomed, and that, we take it, is what the average New York 'stranger' prefers." There is one practise, found in some churches, that no one seems disposed to defend. The Buffalo *Express* treats it thus:

"There is much to be said on the side of the minister and the church, as well as on the side of the stranger. There may be lapses on each side which can be well overlooked on the other. But there yet remain those churches where the stranger has to stand in the vestibule until after all the pew-holders have had a chance to get in before he can be seated. That is a practise which is very nice for the man who supports the church, but is a little hard on the outsider. It is productive of an exclusive Christianity on one side and a heap of hard feeling on the other."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

WHAT SIR CASPAR HAS DONE FOR THE MUSEUM

WHEN Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke became director of the Metropolitan Museum two years ago, he created some astonishment by asserting that a "museum of art must be made attractive and interesting to the 'common people.'" It was surprizing because this declaration came from a titled foreigner, and because it seemed to advocate a principle directly contrary to the motive hitherto governing the Metropolitan. His attitude, however, says Josiah Dwight Whitney, in the New York *Evening Post*, was "particularly satisfying to the every-day citizen." The democratic character of Sir Purdon Clarke's creed is well exprest in these words quoted by Mr. Whitney. They give his attitude both to art and to the public. Says Sir Caspar:

"There are two classes of persons with whom I come in contact. There are those whose regard for art treasures is of the sentimental sort. They want originals themselves, and don't want anybody else to have anything other than originals. They and the dealers hold that copying cheapens art.

"On the other hand, we have the artistic appreciation of works of art. The artist says: 'I don't care who made it or where he made it; this is beautiful.' It is with this view I sympathize as a museum director."

Sir Caspar once exprest his belief that "the Metropolitan will some day be the greatest museum of its kind in the world." He guarded against too hasty judgment, however, by adding that "it may take twenty years or more to make it so." This was before the report, which seems to have become something more than a substantial rumor, that the Kann collection would come intact to this institution. The stride toward the goal, covered in the last two years, will be seen by the following to have been no small one:

"First the staff of the museum was made over, and new curators appointed in nearly every department. Then, with a good working force, Sir Purdon determined that the public should be kept informed of the changes which were to be made for their benefit, and he established his 'pink tea for reporters.' Once a month they were invited to the museum, to be told what new objects had been acquired and what new policies inaugurated. The newspaper men have always found his talks full of interesting information; and Sir Purdon, not content with doing the talking himself, has usually had most of his assistants on hand to help with the explanations. The occasion was nicknamed from the fact that, after a tour of inspection, the party always adjourned to the director's private lunching-room to talk over tea and cigarets.

"The establishment of the pink tea was coincident with the founding of *The Bulletin*, which told in a fuller and more official way what the reporters printed next morning in their own brief style.

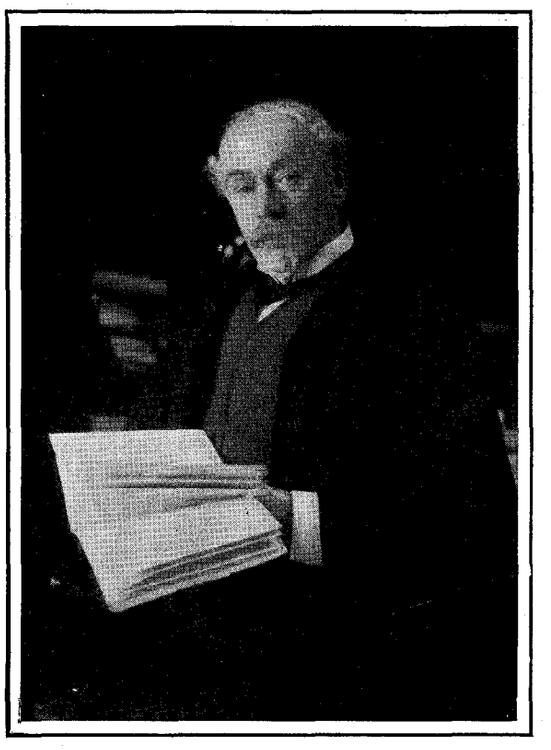
"The pink tea also led to the establishment of the 'new accessions room,' where every addition to the museum's collection was exhibited for a month before being put in place with the other things of its kind.

"It has always been declared by certain critics that the museum contained a great many pictures which were not all they pretended to be. Sir Purdon has had the labels of a great many of these changed to the more conservative style, 'school of So-and-so,' or 'After Blank.' Many objects throughout the museum which were recognized to be fraudulent have been labeled with their proper designation; and not a few of those which were neither interesting nor good art have been retired.

"The purchasing of paintings and all other objects has been steadily carried forward, especially with the facilities which the Rogers fund has provided in recent years."

One of the new director's articles of faith is that the monstrosities of city architecture can be avoided by cultivating a taste for artistic things among the rich. "I know of no better way to do this," he says, "than to encourage the giving of collections to an art museum such as this." The most important gift to the museum since Sir Caspar became director is that made by Mr. George A. Hearn, the New York merchant. Its character coincides admirably with the director's policy of giving the public more American art. We read:

"Mr. Hearn gave a half a hundred paintings, many of which were American, and the sum of $100,000, the income of which was



A NEW PICTURE OF SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE,

The titled director of the Metropolitan Museum, whose views of his functions are more democratic than those of the people who employ him.

to be used to purchase paintings by American artists. Many other objects of domestic workmanship, notably a collection of small bronzes, have been purchased recently. Sir Purdon's faith in the art of this country is illustrated by the immense liking he has taken to Gutzon Borglum's 'Mares of Diomedes,' which stands in the hall of statuary in a place of honor.

"'Barye is not to be mentioned in the same breath,' said Sir Purdon, in one of his intervals of enthusiasm. 'Why, some of his animals have to be labeled before we are sure what they are.'

"For years the arrangement of paintings at the museum has been worse than useless, being mostly in collections or bequests, with no chance to be seen chronologically or by schools. This defect is being remedied, in so far as the legal restrictions permitted. The first step in rearrangement was to fill one gallery entirely with masterpieces of the highest order, using only enough pictures to make the room seem fairly full, and taking care to have them disposed effectively. The result was surprizingly good, and this room at once became the most admired in the museum.

"Another room was set aside for the best paintings of the English masters. Still another room was devoted to the French school, and the Marquand room was designated as the future focus of the Dutch pictures. . . . . .

"As a result of the enlightened management, the attendance at the museum last year was considerably greater than ever before. It amounted in a twelvemonth to 761,476 people. The largest attendance for one day was on Washington's birthday, when 11,775 came. Sir Purdon once described New York as 'a city appallingly grand, a city of giants, a city of little windows and big buildings'—to which he might have added, 'A city of big appreciations.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SCULPTOR OF M'KINLEY

LIKE Augustus Saint-Gaudens in being distinctly American in the matter of artistic inspiration, another sculptor, Hermon A. MacNeil, attracts attention at present for his monument of McKinley. Almost coincidently Ohio has reared two great memorials to her honored son—that at Canton, dedicated September 30, being the work of Charles Henry Niehaus; and the other, which stands in front of the State House at Columbus, being executed by Mr. MacNeil. Like Saint-Gaudens in another respect—as is pointed out by Jean Stansbury Holden—the work of MacNeil possesses the quality of naturalness. Of the McKinley statue, onlookers are reported to observe:

"'Yes, that is the way he looked when we congratulated him on his nomination,' they say; or 'He stood like that when we welcomed him at the station the first time he came home from Washington.' It was this quality of naturalness that first endeared Saint Gaudens to the general public when his Farragut was unveiled; and it is the chief characteristic of that sculptor's statues of Lincoln and Sherman. A foreign visitor brought face to face with the McKinley statue would feel instinctively that here stands a great American statesman."

Up to the present Mr. MacNeil's work has been in quite different fields. He has achieved fame for several dignified and realistic studies of Indian life and indeed for creations covering a wide range of subjects; but the McKinley monument is his first masterpiece of the memorial order, we read in *The World's Work*

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

"THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN."

By H. A. MacNeil.

(October). Besides the portrait statue, its symbolic figures are thus described:

"The statue stands upon a pedestal flanked by two lower wings, in the middle of a hemicycle. At one end is a bronze group symbolizing Industry; at the other end is a corresponding group representing Prosperity. Industry is typified by a large, Peter Visscher-like figure listening to a young student—the philosophic mind that inspires and directs. Nothing that Mr. MacNeil has yet done is more exquisite than the smaller figure in this group. Prosperity, in the other terminal, is represented by a fine type of heroic womanhood who shields with one arm the child Peace.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"THE SUN-VOW."

By H. A. MacNeil.

These figures greatly enhance the beauty of the whole, without distracting attention from the central figure."

With all the variety of subject, one quality, the writer asserts, runs through his work: "Whatever he touches is, in its very essence, American; it smacks of the soil." Further:

"Foreign training and intimate acquaintance with the best the past has to offer have left him unaffected in this respect. His strongly artistic nature has this quality for the same reason that the poet remembers his youth. It was shown in an incident that dates back to his student days at Rome. It is said that one morning when the Alban Hills showed white a-top, he stript off his student blouse, hurried to the summit of the highest hill, filled his lungs with the cold air, rolled a snowball, and then returned with renewed enthusiasm to dusty Rome and the study of the past. 'The Sun-Vow' is another instance; distinctly American in its conception and execution, it was modeled almost in the shadow of the Vatican, without so much as a breath of the past influencing the mind and hands of the sculptor.

"Mr. MacNeil's Indians give further proof of this quality. They are genuine savages—not cigar-store Indians nor 'Wild West Show' specimens. They did not come to his studio to pose; he went to them—to the tribes of the Northwest and to the Moquis and Zuñis of the Southwest. But while the types are genuine, caught 'in the open,' they are not the shiftless, saloon types. His Indians do not shoot deer out of season nor tap other men's maples.

"'The Coming of the White Man' is, perhaps, the best-known of his Indian groups. This stately, clean-limbed chief and his companion belong to the Multnomah tribe of Oregon, and in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Oregon the statue now stands. It recalls one of the most dramatic situations in all history. The Red Man, supposing himself to be alone in the universe, the sole ward of the Great Spirit, is suddenly confronted with a white being of whose existence he had never a hint. Superstitious, without experience, and without a common language, Multnomah meets the stranger like a brave man who feels the inviolability of the human soul and dares the rest. From the crown of his proud head to the soul of his well-planted foot, he shows no excitement. All trace of emotion is left to the tribesman at his side, who signals to the invader with the freshly plucked branch of an oak. Replicas of this group might be appropriately placed at central points in other regions where the Indian once roamed and where he is now only a tradition. . . . . .

" 'The Sun-Vow' is another fine representation of essential idealism. All that the older man has aspired to be, all that he has reverenced, all that he still aspires to and reveres are suggested in his attitude as he sits patient at the task of teaching his grandson to aim high."

Mr. MacNeil's Indians, says the writer, support the theory of the Egyptian origin of the Red Man. " Tho sketched or modeled from life, some of his low-reliefs of Indian types are Egyptian in every line. They might have come out of the Tombs of the Pharaohs."

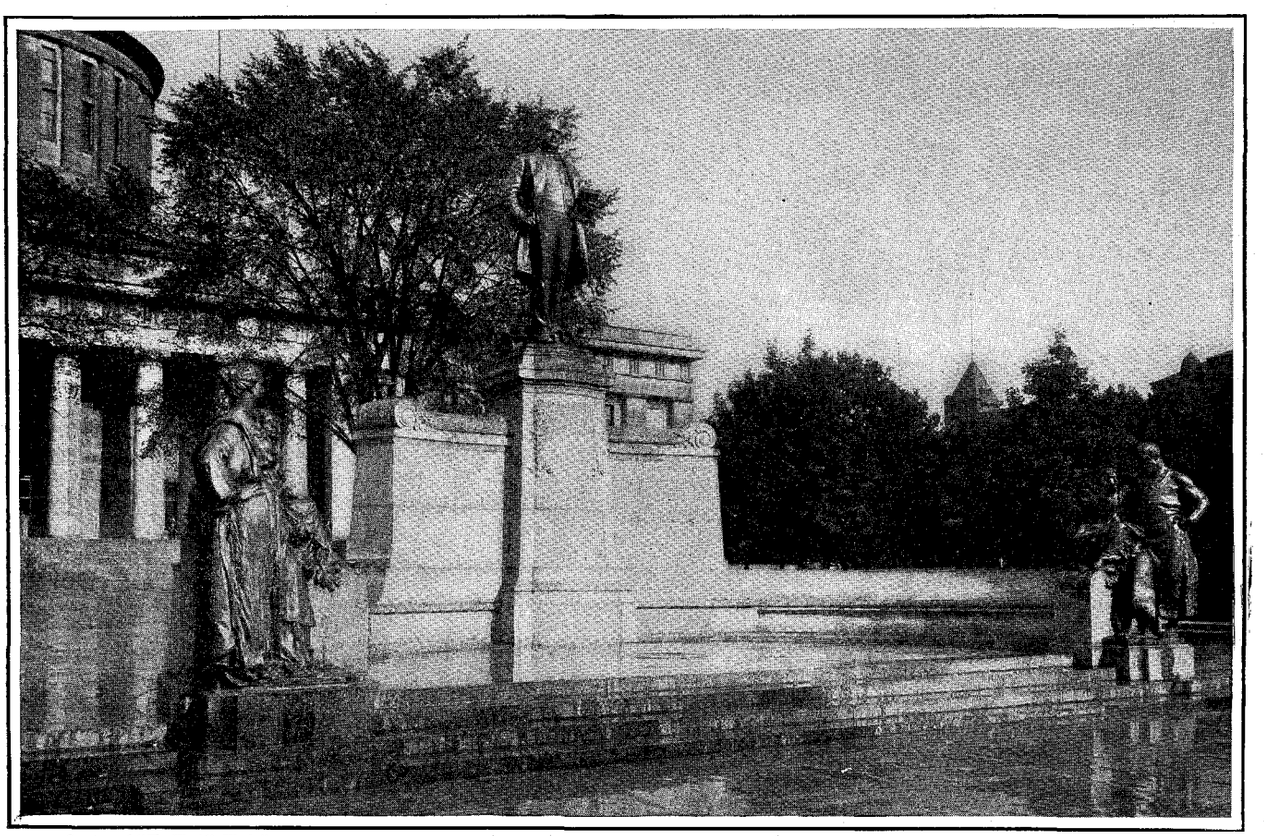
FALSE ALARMS ABOUT THE FRENCH NOVEL

MR. HUGUES LE ROUX'S idea that America has a wrong notion of the French novel, and that American bookstores are flooded with alleged French books that are " quite unknown in France, apparently written and published specially for foreign consumption," is scouted by Mr. Simon Brentano, who is himself one of the largest importers of literature from France. Le Roux is so concerned over our unworthy idea of the French novel that he proposes " the establishment of a large depot in New York for the sale of genuine French books, excluding those of an objectionable nature." Mr. Le Roux's worry is unfounded, says Mr. Brentano. He is basing his anxiety on conditions that existed twenty-five years ago — the present has a different tale to tell. Mr. Brentano says, in the New York *Times:*

HERMON A. MACNEIL, SCULPTOR.
Whatever he touches, says a critic, "is in its very essence American."

" Along with our acquisition of a few colonies we have acquired, as a nation, a considerable knowledge of French literature, which is finding expression in various ways of which Mr. Le Roux is probably ignorant. For instance, there are thousands of the best books from the classics and the modern literature of France which are being reprinted here for educational purposes and circulated throughout our colleges and high schools. These, of course, spread a knowledge of the best French literature—but these publications do not appear in the ordinary catalogs.

" In spite of Mr. Le Roux's criticisms I am sure that a representative stock of French literature, and not the ' rubbish ' of which



Courtesy of "The World's Work."

THE McKINLEY MONUMENT AT COLUMBUS.
By H. A. MacNeil.
The portrait statue is flanked by groups representiug Prosperity (left), who shields the child Peace, and Industry (right), listening to a young student.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he complains, will be found in the bookstores of New York, Chicago, and Boston. And speaking from my own experience, the standard of the French books in demand by the average customer is steadily advancing—from which it seems fair to judge that in this country the right appreciation of French literature is growing and in no need of an artificial stimulus."

Instead of the supposed necessity for protection from the deleterious French novel, it may be a matter for surprize that those who watch the book-market think there is more crying need for protection from our cousins german if not, indeed, from ourselves. Mr. Brentano goes on to say:

"Of course, among the non-Latin races there has always been the more or less openly exprest idea, confined, certainly, to an ignorant class, that in French literature certain unsavory topics having to do with social problems are treated more freely than in other languages. Hence the notion that the objectionable is to be found, *par excellence*, in French literature, and that the latter is representative of the immoral school, and of scarcely anything else. This estimate, of course, is absurd in the extreme. In the catalog of books that I have shown you—books selected because they sell best here, remember—there are no books that would come under this classification. On the other hand, I should say that the modern German and the English literature have increasingly reflected the school of writing that is just now deservedly under criticism."

When asked if this might be true "to the extent that is found in French literature," Mr. Brentano answered:

"Yes, emphatically yes! In one sense I should be inclined to say that this objectionable school has permeated our fiction—the American and the English—more than it has the French. Analyze some of our masterpieces of fiction and you will find that they are built up on themes which are quite as repugnant as anything to be found in the French novel. The same freedom as to subject and morbid treatment of detail is to be found in current German fiction as well. . . . Mr. Le Roux would try to play the part, in a way, of censor. But I claim that this rôle belongs to the public, which ultimately gives expression to its opinions through the proper channels of criticism."

COLLEGIATE TYRANNY IN AMERICA

THE time has come thinks a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (October), for American colleges to escape from the "external" government that may have been "good enough for a boys' academy in colonial times," but is out of joint with our present development. The shot thus aimed hits our college presidents and trustees. Viewing things on both sides of the Atlantic, "European universities have a constitution that might have come from some American political theorist; American universities are as tho founded and fostered in the bourne of aristocracy." This curious inconsistency in theory and practise is pointed out by Mr. George M. Stratton, who shows that the autonomy of foreign university faculties is strangely free, and that of American equally strangely "overgoverned." The masters, the professors, in European higher schools, "have the chief voice in choosing those who are to join their body"; the headship in many a European university is conferred by the faculties, "often for a single year, upon one of their own professors, who returns, at the close of his brief term, to his old estate, and some colleague takes his place." Yet, in America, this curious contrast is observable:

"Among a people so jealous of private rights, so patient of the inconveniences of weak and scattered powers and changing persons in political government, lest the individual should be opprest—among such a people, university government has assumed a form that we might have expected to see in a land accustomed to kings."

The government of American universities, the writer goes on to say, is essentially from without. The "trustees" belong "neither to those who study nor to those who teach," and, with the inevitable mixture of the fit and the unfit in such bodies, there is still "a curious departure from our usual American ideas, as well as from the scholarly custom elsewhere, that we should have called into existence in affairs of learning a regnant body the life activities of whose members lie outside the realm they rule." The American university president, too, is described by the writer as a "ruler responsible to no one whom he governs. . . . Subject to the formal approval of the trustees, he selects new members of the faculty, promotes, dismisses them." The causes for both European and American conditions may be found, the writer shows, in medieval times in Europe and colonial times in America; but "after history comes judgment and prophecy." Is there wisdom, he asks, in this contrast between American university government and political usage and opinion? Further:

"Were it not better if we instituted here the form of government under which have prospered the greatest universities of the world—a form of government which might well with us have hope of fortune, familiar as we are with the mechanism of self-control? There are many who would welcome such a change; many who feel that the presidency in our universities is like that oak in the Finnish tale, which sprang up late, and yet in the end shut out the light of day and must be felled, lest all other life should fail. And not alone the overshadowing presidency is regarded with distrust; many are doubtful also of the whole system of direction by an alien board of trustees."

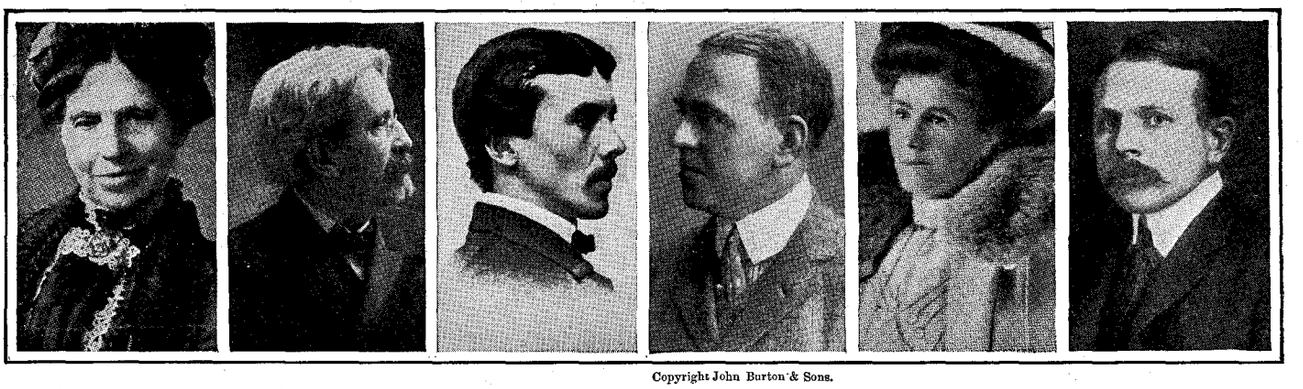
The changes that seem seriously worth attempting, tho not suddenly, the writer thinks, "would bring us to a middle way between the present course of America and that of Europe." He adds:

"The board of trustees one need not wish utterly to abolish, altho here and there the manner of their selection might be improved. For, all in all, the American is perhaps right in placing the care for the general plan of income and expense in the hands of an external body of men trained in the management of funds. But the action of the trustees might well stop at narrower limits than those to which at present they often go. In appointing new members of the faculty, they should perhaps best confine themselves to granting a stated annuity for a particular academic office. The man to fill this office should properly be selected by the faculty itself. And the faculty alone should normally have the power to dismiss its own members. But still more important and beneficial for our present needs would it be to have the professors rather than the trustees elect the university president and determine the powers which he should wield. The office of president would thus remain, but he who occupied it would be the representative directly of the faculty, and he could be efficient only so long as he retained their confidence. In such a plan the president need be no puppet of the professors, any more than at present he is a puppet of the trustees. He would best be a wise leader, yet going all the while only where he could lead and not compel—lead not a majority merely, but the body as a whole. One can readily imagine the delays and even abuses to which such a system might give rise, especially during the years required for the self-training of the faculty to its new responsibilities. But such evils would hardly exceed the worst that comes from the present system, and in the end the movements of the university would tend more and more to spring from inner harmony and conviction."

But a greater evil still is seen by Mr. Stratton in "the prominence of the president and our dependence upon him." It is a prominence thrust upon the office, and the man is often forced into a position false to his nature. "A reputation for resourcefulness must be made or maintained, bringing an inner prompting to hurry and harry the college with 'original' ideas." Further:

"It is but natural where organization is so important and the office of administration is magnified, that the presidency should fast lose its connection with active and advancing scholarship. There is so much governing to be done—because in our universities we trust so much to government—that in but few places can a president continue a scholar's life. So the old type of leader, learned and temperate, fast yields to the new type—self-confident, incisive, Rooseveltian. And with the coming of the new type, there seems to be an increasing stress upon rapid accomplishment, upon 'doing things,' with grave risk that our places of learning will preserve a less clear vision of what is catholic and enduring."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyright John Burton & Sons.

CLARA BARTON. GEO. CARY EGGLESTON. CHAS. RUSSELL LOWELL. E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM. MAY SINCLAIR. WM. WALLACE WHITELOCK.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bacheller, Irving. Eben Holden's Last Day A-Fishing. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 60. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

Bacon, Dolores [editor]. Hymns Every Child Should Know. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 203. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents.

Barton, Clara. The Story of My Childhood. Portraits. pp. 125. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Originally prepared for some classes in history and published in a provincial newspaper, the sketch here presented by Miss Barton will be found interesting to all persons who have followed her beneficent career. She has unconsciously revealed some of the points in her character out of which have grown those devoted and lifelong labors that will long keep green her memory.

Beveridge, Albert J. The Bible as Good Reading. 16mo, pp. 64. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Canning, Albert S. G. Shakespeare Studied in Six Plays. 8vo, pp. 545. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Crowell's Thin Paper Sets. Dumas, Alexandre, in 10 volumes—The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 volumes; Marguerite de Valois, La Dame de Monsoreau, The Forty-five Guardsman, The Three Musketeers, Twenty Years After, Vicomte de Bragelonne, Louise de la Vallière, The Man in the Iron Mask. Each 12mo, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. Hugo, Victor, in 8 volumes—The Toilers of the Sea, Ninety-three, The Man Who Laughs, Hans of Iceland, Notre Dame de Paris, Bug Jargal, Les Misérables. Each 12mo, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. Sue, Eugene, in 2 volumes—The Wandering Jew. 12mo, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Messrs. Crowell, in these volumes, make further important additions to their attractive sets of standard authors. By the use of thin paper and a large-type page, they are able to provide in compact form writings which in most other editions would fill an entire shelf in the bookcase. Here are volumes none of which reaches an inch in thickness, but in which in some instances are contained quite 800 pages. The publishers are able thus to offer Dumas in a set that fills less than a foot of space on the shelf, while the Hugo fills even less than the Dumas. Each volume is provided with a frontispiece.

Crowell's Thin Paper Poets. Milton, John. The Complete Poetical Works of. With a Biographical Sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xix–618. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. The Complete Poetical Works of. With a Prefatory Note by Robert Browning. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–612. Moore, Thomas. The Complete Poetical Works of. With a Biographical Sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxiv–800. Dante, Aleghieri. The Divine Comedy and the New Life. Edited with introduction and notes by Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, pp. xxxiv–476. Each, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

These four volumes are uniform with those in the "Thin Paper Sets" series issued by the same publishers. The complete poetical writings of each poet are given with introductions, notes, etc. Portraits appear as frontispieces. The limp leather binding is of serviceable and attractive quality. Silk markers are provided.

Eggleston, George Cary. Love Is the Sum of It All. Illustrations by Hermann Heyer. 12mo, pp. 387. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston dedicates this book to the young woman who composed the song that gave the book its title, and to the young woman who has sung the song at various gatherings. The narrative thread is simple and less tangled than that of most love-stories. For all that, it is graced with charm and sentiment of delicate coloring. There is a choice of two heroines. Unquestionably to Hazel Cameron must be awarded the palm. She is the most genuine person in the story, especially because it would have been so easy for her to have been a mere *poseuse*.

Her father was a sculptor, and she was born in a studio. One learns that her parents must have been a most impossible pair of bohemians. Hazel paints; she knows no other way to gain a livelihood. Despite heredity and environment, Hazel realizes that she is merely a craftswoman in the art, not a genius. She must have had genius of a sort to ascertain the fact, and stick to it.

On an old Virginia plantation, where she is visiting, Hazel meets Warren Rhett, son of the former owner, and stepson of the young, pretty, and improvident widow the former owner has left behind him. Warren is a civil engineer of marvelous prowess and conquering exploits in many parts of the world. He is the most triumphant young victor who has stalked through a novel in many a day. Worn out by achievements in his profession, he returns, on medical advice, to his old home. At once he begins to rest by rescuing the plantation from decay and bankruptcy. He drives the lazy negro servants and farm hands with the impetuosity of an industrial executive of the first rank. No defect escapes him, from a broken gate to a field choked with weeds. And he can talk for a page and a half on any subject that winks an eye, whether it be the impossibility of genius in a woman or the negro problem.

On the latter topic the author is particularly well informed. In fact, one is inclined to suspect that he is putting into his hero's mouth his personal views. They are interesting and safe opinions, tho they do occasionally fill rather copiously what might be interstices in the story.

Hazel, however, always hears them with wonder and admiration. But, then, she loves him. She even acquires some of his expansive utterance, and tosses off great paragraphs of statement with *aplomb*. They who are in love can always listen to each other interminably. As these lovers talk nearly always of ideas, the conversation is not so uninteresting to the third person as if it were a protracted series of endearments.

On the whole, the book is wholesome as well as pretty. If there is not a deal of excitement in it, there is a plenty of suggestive observation.

Gerson, Virginia. The Happy Heart Family. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 64. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Goodell, Charles L. Pathways to the Best. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Griffis, William Elliott. The Japanese Nation in Evolution. (Steps in the Progress of a Great People.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–408. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Heagle, David, Ph.D., D.D. That Blessed Hope, The Second Coming of Christ. 12mo, pp. 176. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Hood, Thomas. Faithless Nelly Gray. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 17. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Huckel, Oliver. The Rhine-Gold. A Dramatic Poem by Richard Wagner, Freely Translated in Poetic Narrative Form. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxii–101. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Janvier, Thomas A. Santa Fé's Partner. Being Some Memorials of Events in a New-Mexican Track-end Town. Illustrated. pp. 237. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Mr. Janvier in this volume has made an excursion into lands where most of his readers probably have not deemed that he once trod. New Mexico is the scene, and the period that of about thirty years ago, when the Atchison road was pushing its way across the furthermost limits of our Southwestern territory. Mr. Janvier writes of the people who gathered at that time in this "track-end town" as if he personally had observed them; the internal evidence, indeed, is too strong to resist the conclusion that he was actually there for a sufficiently long period to make personal acquaintance with Santa Fé Charley, William Hart, and the Forest Queen Hotel, not to mention the "Sage Brush Hen." The incidents of which he writes group themselves about a stage-coach, a gambling resort, a bar-room, and a railroad station.

While the story could not be called a novel, being as it is a series of sketches, presumably chronological, and intended to picture the life of license that went on in Palomitas, the book has charming

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

freshness and a Southwestern flavor that is delightfully amusing, and suggestive of conditions that have been rapidly passing away.

Johnston, R. M. Leading American Soldiers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–371. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Kirkland, Winifred. Polly Pat's Parish. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 224. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Kramer, Harold Morton. Gayle Langford (Being the romance of a Tory Belle and a Patriot Captain.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Lea, Henry Charles. A History of the Inquisition of Spain. In 4 vols. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. xii–618. New York: The Macmillan Co.

More than forty years have passed since the writings of Dr. Lea first commanded the attention of the best historical writers in this country and in England. Lecky was perhaps the first among eminent English historians to give him recognition. Since that time Dr. Lea has constantly evoked, from the well-informed, comments justifying all that his writings promised at the beginning. The present work, in view of Dr. Lea's advanced age, we must probably accept as the final work of note that he will be able to produce. The interests of history certainly have been fortunate in that his life has been spared until he could complete the final volume of the present work. In these colums somewhat extended reference has already been made to the earlier volumes.

It is interesting to note briefly what are the author's conclusions as to the career of the Spanish Inquisition from its foundation to its final suppression. He believes the conviction can scarcely be avoided "that its work was almost wholly evil, and that, through reflex action, the persecutor suffered along with the persecuted." And yet he questions if any one can rightly blame either Isabel, Torquemada, or the Hapsburg princes for their share in originating and maintaining that "disastrous instrument of wrong," since the church for centuries had taught that "implicit acceptance of its dogmas and blind obedience to its commands were the only avenues to salvation; that heresy was treason to God, its extermination the highest service to God and the highest to man."

Dr. Lea reminds us that even the Protestant sects "shared the zeal to serve God in the same cruel fashion," the Inquisition being "only a more perfect and a more lasting institution than the others were able to fashion." As regards witchcraft, he says the Inquisition was a more human and rational instrument, and "no one can appreciate the service which in this matter the Inquisition rendered Spain, who has not realized the horrors of the witchcraft trials, in which Catholic and Protestant Europe rivaled each other." He declares "that the spirit among all was the same"; none was entitled to cast the first stone, "unless we except the humble and despised Moravian brethren and the disciples of George Fox." Even Lutheranism has its "roll-call of victims," and Anglicanism, under Edward VI., "undertook to organize an inquisition on the Spanish pattern."

While history affords no parallel to such a skilfully organized system as was the Inquisition, we must always remember that the inquisitors "were men, not demons or angels." The great lesson taught by it is that "the attempt of man to control the consciences of his fellows reacts upon himself." Never has the attempt been made so thoroughly as it was made in Spain, and never "has the consequent retribution been so palpable and so severe"; the sins of the fathers being visited on the children, "and the end is not yet."

Lollee, Frederic. A Short History of Comparative Literature. (From the earliest times to the present day.) 12mo, pp. xii–381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lowell, Charles Russell. Life and Letters of. By Edward W. Emerson. Portraits. pp. x–499.

In the personal annals of the Civil War there are few themes more inspiring than the career of Charles Russell Lowell, nephew of the poet and the husband of that gracious woman who survived him through forty years of beneficent labors for the uplifting of suffering men and women. It is the pathos of General Lowell's life that no account of it completely adequate could be prepared by any one. He served till very close to the end of the war, dying as he did from a wound received in a cavalry charge at the battle of Cedar Creek, but the records do scarcely more than chronicle the list of engagements in which he took part, with instances of his own devoted heroism, while the existing material, in his own hand or in the hands of other writers, takes the form, for the most part, of fragmentary and impromptu letters.

Mr. Emerson has certainly done all that it was possible to do in the midst of these limitations. If one feels that there is ever so much more that he would like to know, there can be no doubt that Mr. Emerson has created a distinct impression of General Lowell's superb endowment of character, justifying that attitude of reverend adoration he inspired in his own immediate circle and which will long remain one of the choice treasures among the traditions of New-England people.

McKenzie, F. A. The Unveiled East. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. vii–347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Marden, Orison Sweet. The Optimistic Life, or In the Cheering-up Business. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Marsh, Richard. Who Killed Lady Poynder? 12mo, pp. 337. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miller, J. R. For the Best Things, and Morning Thoughts for Every Day in the Year. Each 16mo, pp. 293 and 366. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Each 65 cents net.

Monroe, W. S. Turkey and the Turks. (An Account of the Lands, the Peoples, and the Institutions of the Ottoman Empire.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–340. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Montresor, F. F. The Burning Torch. 12mo, pp. 504. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Moses, Jasper T. To-day in the Land of Tomorrow. (A Study in the Development of Mexico.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–83. Indianapolis: The Christian Woman's Board of Missions. 50 cents net.

Moulton, Richard G., M.A. Shakespeare as a Dramatic Thinker. (A Popular Illustration of Fiction as the Experimental Side of Philosophy.) 12mo, pp. viii–381. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Newberry, Samuel Henderson. Eagle Oak and Other Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 426. Richmond, Va.: Everett Waddey Co. $1.50 net.

Newkirk, Newton. The Stork Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. $1 net.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. A Lost Leader. Illustrations by Fred Pegram. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This is a story that grips one from the start, notwithstanding its opening, which contains a dialog of platitudes. One is immediately held by the strong and unusual individuality of the hero, Mannering. His eminence shines the more as subsidiary characters are introduced to frame his personality and career.

Unconsciously, but fundamentally, Mannering is a man of sentiment, unable to relegate sentiment to its proper place in the problems of his life. Brilliant and clever, he is a ruler of men and minds; but it is sentiment that steers his course, governs his withdrawal from public life, and his return to it. On account of a sentimental responsibility he surrenders his hope of marrying the woman he really loves, to marry the woman whose life he has helped to wreck, "not in the orthodox way, but more or less effectually." This final act of self-abnegation is uncalled for. There are others to whom he owes something, notably the woman he really loves, and who loves him. Mannering has the brain to fashion thought, the lips to fire it with life, but he is too much of a sentimentalist "to have adaptability enough to become a real and effective force in politics."

The plot of the story is based on the conflict of love with politics, and on the unraveling of the secret chapter in Mannering's history, an episode whose publication would entail serious consequences.

Borrowdean, the politician, chooses his friends for what they are worth to him, dares ambitiously, and without scruple. He plots first to bring Mannering back into politics, then to keep him out of Parliament. To him life is a chessboard, whereon he aims to move the pieces at his will until he attains his end.

The Duchess of Lenchester is a cultured aristocrat, born with the political instinct, and in love with her own scheming.

The other important person in the story is Blanche Phillimore, a woman of some notoriety, who holds dominance over Mannering, despite his love for the Duchess.

When it suits Borrowdean's purpose, he poisons the mind of the Duchess against Mannering by telling her his version of the story of the other woman. The Duchess has done with Mannering. He marries Blanche Phillimore.

Thenceforward the network of the story is woven and interwoven amazingly. The sympathy of the reader is always keen, that Mannering should be the husband of the right woman, not of the wrong one. He wishes to see the evil people of the book get their deserts. He likes to find each page thrill with unflagging interest. If he knows Mr. Oppenheim's work he knows he will not be disappointed. He understands also why Mr. Oppenheim is one of the most popular, as he is one of the most admirable, of story-makers.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders. Janus in Modern Life. 12mo, pp. xi–111. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Phelps, William Lyon. The Pure Gold of Nineteenth-Century Literature. 12mo, pp. 36. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Pollard, A. F., M.A. Factors in Modern History. 8vo, pp. xi–287. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Day: Her Year in New York. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Rhoades, Nina. Marion's Vacation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 299. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25 net.

Rich, Charles Edward. A Voyage with Captain Dynamite. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

Silberrad, Una L. The Good Comrade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Sinclair, May. The Helpmate. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Whitelock, William Wallace. When Kings Go Forth to Battle. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Young, Filson. The Wagner Stories. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

A Cry in the Market-place.

By Chester Firkins.

I cry, by right of my ungotten sons,
I can not pray;—there is no time to kneel.
(Can the spoke stop the whizzing of the wheel?
Can the cast coal in the red forge protest?)
I cry, by my dead fathers of the West,
Who, in their dire travail, yet could feel
The wild, clean pulse of Nature in the peal
Of storm upon the lordly mountain-crest.

I cry, by right of my ungotten sons,
For respite, for some slacking of the pace,
Some quiet in this rage of life that stuns
The Soul for slaughter in the Market-place;
I cry, in pity for the little ones,
Whose shriveled shoulders must bear on the Race.
—*From the Atlantic Monthly.*

Upon a Western Beach.

By E. L.

Is it love? is it hate? this clasp by the sea of the land,
Entangling, swaying, revolving, escaping by to the strand,
Escaping, yet never escaped, never utterly gone from reach.
Which is it? I ask and would know, as I watch at hand
Here on the beach.

To-night they seem weary of warfare, these ancient foes,
Weary of love as of hate, of eddying kisses or blows,
Even as we, as I, grow weary of eddying thought,
Of the waves of the mind, of the soul and its bubble-like wos
Rising unsought.

The sea's mood to-night has changed, has grown simple and mild,
It draws in the land to its breast as a nurse draws a child.
It sings it a song wrought out of the moan of the beach,
Of the sough of the wind, of the tales of the waste and the wild,
Older and stranger than speech.
—*From the Spectator* (London).

A Roman Garden.

By Florence Wilkinson.

All night above that garden the rose-flushed moon will sail,
Making the darkness deeper where hides the nightingale.
Below the Sabine mountain,
The tossed and slender fountain
Will curve its lily pale.
And where the plumèd pine soars tallest,
'Tis there, O nightingale, thou callest;
Where the loud water leaps the highest,

'Tis there, O nightingale, thou criest.
In the dripping, luscious dark,
Hark, oh hark!
Wonderful, delirious,
Soul of joy mysterious.

A garden full of fragances,
Of pauses and of cadences,
Whence come they all?—
Of cypresses and ilex-trees,

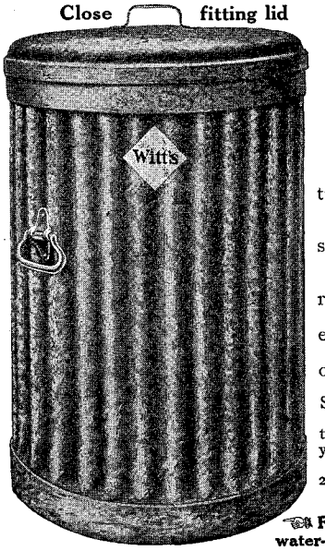
Plumes and dark candles like to these
Were long ago Proserpine's.
All night within that garden
The glimmering gods of stone,
The satyrs and the naiads
Will laugh to be alone
In starless courts of shadows
By silence overgrown,

The first requirement of soap, no matter what it is used for, is purity.

An impure soap, that is, a soap that is not made of good materials, *properly combined*, will injure everything it touches. Such a soap, if used in the laundry, will change the color, weaken the fabric and shorten the life of every article it comes in contact with.

Ivory Soap, being made of pure vegetable oils and containing no "free" (uncombined) alkali, will *cleanse but it will not injure* anything that water will not harm.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.



Witt's

The fire-proof ash-can that won't wear out

A can that meets the *biff-bang* of the ash-man without turning a rivet or showing a dent.

WITT'S

Other ash-cans are soldered; they *dent*, split open at the seams—show the hard life they lead a little more every week.

WITT'S won't.

It's got a corrugated one-piece steel body. It's so flanged, riveted, steel-banded, that it can't split.

One man writes us he's used his Witt's Can constantly for eight years and it's good as new.

And the neat way it takes care of ashes—without any dust or danger of FIRE—is wonderful.

Witt's Can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label *Witt's*.

If YOUR dealer hasn't Witt's don't waste time over imitations. Send to us for Witt's. If you don't like it we'll pay return charges and refund your money.

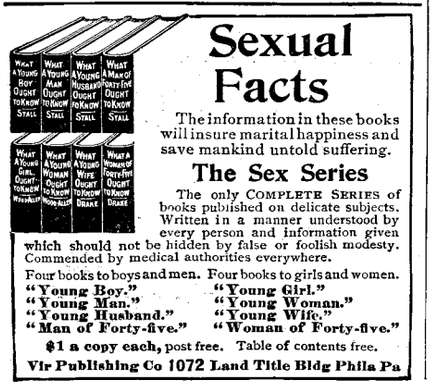
Three Sizes:—No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

Address **The Witt Cornice Co.**
DEPT. K. CINCINNATI, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Pure Food Man
The Ralston Miller
Ralston
HEALTH FOOD
"I Stand for Purity in Food
"I've won the Chemists' Certificate of Absolute Purity for Ralston Health Food—the golden hearts of choicest wheat with all the natural nutriment and flavor. It's always good because I sterilize it. A package makes 50 plates of Food."
RALSTON Health Food
"I won the Grand Prize—the Highest Award for
Purina Whole Wheat Flour
at the St. Louis World's Fair. And this flour has won the endorsement of leading physicians. "It makes bread that is easily digested; builds up bodies, sturdy muscles, strong Made by our Purina Process from the very finest wheat.
"If your grocer won't supply you send us his name and address and we will supply you direct."
—The Ralston Miller.
PURINA WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
RALSTON PURINA MILLS
"Where Purity is Paramount"
St. Louis, Mo. Portland, Ore.
Tilsonburg, Ont.

Week's Ironing in 1 Hour
All your plain clothes and flat work beautifully ironed at a cost of one cent per hour for heat—gas or gasoline—with the
SIMPLEX IRONER
"Does Highest Quality Work."
Write for Free booklet and 30 Day Free Trial Offer.
American Ironing Machine Co.
E26 E. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.


Sexual Facts
The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.
The Sex Series
The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.
Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.
"Young Boy." "Young Girl."
"Young Man." "Young Woman."
"Young Husband." "Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five." "Woman of Forty-five."
$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.
Vir Publishing Co 1072 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

Save for the nightingale's
Wild lyric thither blown.
In the dripping, luscious dark,
Hark, oh hark!
Wonderful, delirious,
Soul of joy mysterious.

By pools and dusky closes
Dim shapes will move about,
Twirled wands and masks and faces,
Dancers and wreaths of roses—
The moonlight's trick, no doubt.
A naked nymph upon the stair,
A sculptured vine that clasps the air—
And then one Bacchic bird somewhere
Will pour his passion out
In the dripping, luscious dark,
Hark, oh hark!
Wonderful, delirious,
Soul of joy mysterious.

Down yonder velvet alley
Floats Daphne like a feather,
A finger bidding silence,
The Dark and she together.
Look, where the secret fount is misting,
Apollo, thou shalt have thy trysting;
For where a ruined sphinx lay smiling
The wood-girl waits thee, white, beguiling.
All night above that garden the rose-flushed moon will sail,
Making the darkness deeper where hides the nightingale.
—*From McClure's Magazine* (October).

Humor.

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

"*Humor dwells with sanity and common sense and truth.*"—BISHOP BREWSTER.

Humor dwells with sanity,
Truth, and common sense.
Humor is humanity,
Sympathy intense.

Humor always laughs with you,
Never at you; she
Loves the fun that's sweet and true
And of malice free;

Paints the picture of the fad,
Folly of the day,
As it is, the good and bad,
In a kindly way.

There behind her smiling mien,
In her twinkling eyes,
Purpose true is ever seen,
Seriousness lies.

Hers the tender mother's touch
Easing all distress;
Teaching, e'en tho smiling much;
Molding with caress
—*From Putnam's Monthly* (October).

The City of Music.

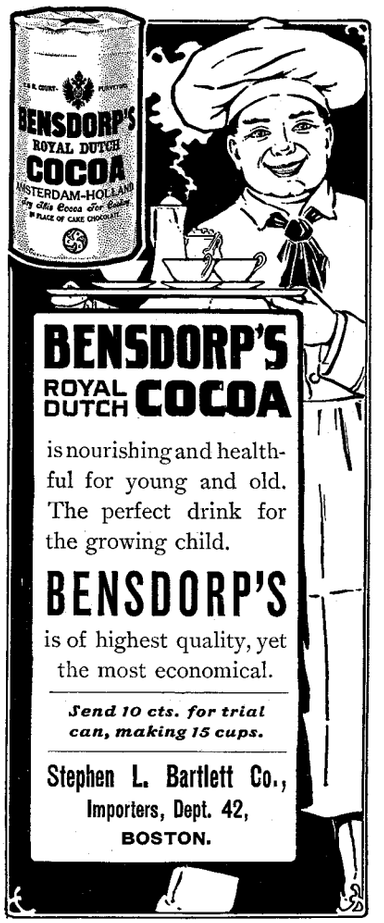
BY GEORGE STIRLING.

Where lonely now Scamander flows
And scattered lies the hero's pyre,
The towers of Troy (saith Song) arose
Accordant to Apollo's lyre,

When Music, floating on the storm
Of chords that cried Infinity,
Swept into permanence of form
The city of the Dardan sea.

And 'neath an arch that Iris drew
From headlands of celestial gold,

A Wonderful Tonic is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.


BENSDORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA
AMSTERDAM-HOLLAND
BENSDORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH COCOA
is nourishing and healthful for young and old. The perfect drink for the growing child.
BENSDORP'S
is of highest quality, yet the most economical.
Send 10 cts. for trial can, making 15 cups.
Stephen L. Bartlett Co., Importers, Dept. 42, BOSTON.

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

SEE THAT CLIP?
FACSIMILE
THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.
NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City.

Jaeger
SANITARY UNDERWEAR
The ideal underwear for outdoor recreation. No Motorist, Golfer or Yachtsman should be without it
Special Weights for Fall.
Write for samples and booklet of particulars.
Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shone forth from heaven's pacific blue
The faces of the gods of old.

But when I list to Music cry
Her ecstasies of grief and joy,
Diviner visions throng my sky,
And lordlier domes than those of Troy.
—*From Papyrus* (October).

I Died This Year, tho Still I Glimpse the Sun.

BY ELIZABETH KEMPER ADAMS.

I died this year, tho still I glimpse the sun;
For watching month by month lives frail and old
Dwindle and dim and lapse into the cold,
With neither joy nor sorrow to have done,
I too have come to think the thoughts of one
Whom no ties bind and no regrets can hold,
Who has felt the ultimate change, and so must fold
Hands void of haste and feet forgot to run.
Yet Death rends not in twain the veil of things;
So, Larazus-like, I watch the sunlight fall
On children at their play, breathe deep the spring's
Shy incenses, and hear the thrushes call,
Finding them every one—hearts, petals, wings—
Curious, lovely, immaterial.
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (October).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Automobiles for Policemen.—Cleveland and Detroit are boasting automobile policemen, men in motor-cars, whose chief duty it is to run down and arrest violators of the speed ordinances. In Cleveland these men have merely the authority of deputy sheriff, but in Detroit they are special policemen, regularly sworn in and under the control of the city police department. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of their work:

These "fly cops" are empowered to make arrests for automobile speeding, and to patrol the city at all times looking for victims. They are members of the Detroit Automobile Club and citizens of high standing. It is hoped that warnings will usually be sufficient to put a check to automobile lawlessness, but obdurate offenders are to be taken in custody.

This is an improvement over the Cleveland idea. A city policeman is somewhat more imposing than a deputy sheriff, and if public-spirited automobile owners are to become officers of the law there is no reason why they should not occupy positions that carry with them the maximum of authority. The special policemen in Detroit were ready and eager

TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavour than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavour of fine, mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

There is no doubt about the

OSTERMOOR

Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Of.

The Ostermoor Mattress has been *proved* by every test that human reason demands.

The theory behind it is right—that the best mattress must be *built*, not stuffed—free from animal hair or anything else unclean and unsanitary.

It has stood the test of time—for over *50 years* we have been making Ostermoor mattresses to satisfy a *constantly increasing* demand.

It has a multitude of witnessess to its excellences. Many thousands have of their own accord sent us letters of gratitude and congratulation over this mattress that induces sleep and ministers to health. The name *Ostermoor* is to-day a household word, due not alone to our convincing advertisements, but to the good report of it that neighbor has made to neighbor.

It has been measured by the laws that rule the business world. Nothing of inferior quality can be sold to the public year after year in increasing quantity. Imitations of the Ostermoor by the score have come and gone. Imitations are now in the field. They too will live only as they have real worth. Their borrowed glory can last but a little day. To protect you we trade mark the genuine with the square label shown below so that you cannot be misled.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE 144-PAGE BOOK AND SAMPLES OF TICKING

30 NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL. You may sleep on an Ostermoor for a month and, if not *thoroughly* satisfied, have your money back without question. Full particulars in our beautifully illustrated book—sent free.

WE SELL BY MAIL OR THROUGH 2,500 OSTERMOOR DEALERS

Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim; the highest grade merchant in every place. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask *us* who he is—will show you a mattress with the "*Ostermoor*" *name and trade mark sewn on the end.* Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.

Ostermoor & Co., 119 Elizabeth St., N.Y.

Canadian Agency:
The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

MATTRESSES COST
Express Charges Prepaid

4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	$15.00
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.,	13.35
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.,	10.00
2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long. In two parts, 50 cents extra.

Advertisers seeking orders from the women of the best families should remember that 93% of our entire circulation goes to yearly subscribers, and that each week in the year THE LITERARY DIGEST is thoughtfully and carefully read in the most influencial American homes.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES & RANGES

Order direct from our Stove Factory and save for yourself all Jobbers' and Dealers' big profits. Hoosier Stoves and Ranges "The best in the world." Are sold on 30 days' free trial. We pay the freight. Guaranteed for years, "backed by a million dollars." Hoosiers are "fuel savers and easy bakers." Very heavily made of highest grade selected material, beautifully finished, with many new improvements and features. Our large Stove and Range Catalog shows the greatest bargains ever offered. Write for catalog and Special Free Trial Offer. Hoosier Stove Co., 220 State St. Marion, Ind.

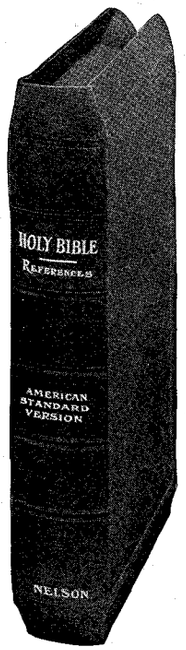
Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

300 Years' Progress in Biblical Scholarship

The scholars of this day are vastly better acquainted with Greek and Hebrew than were the scholars of King James' day.

Many Bible manuscripts have been discovered which are older and more correct than the manuscripts used by the King James translators.



Discoveries of all kinds, in Bible lands, have thrown new light on the meaning of hundreds of texts. The

American Standard Bible

Edited by the American Revision Committee

is a correct translation of the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, made by the greatest scholars of all denominations, who toiled for thirty years to put the exact meaning of the Bible writers into a simple and pure speech of our day.

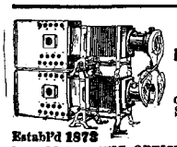
This perfect translation has been welcomed and endorsed by the Universities and Colleges and Theological Schools, and Magazines and Papers, and leading Ministers and Laymen of all denominations.

Write for Free Booklet

It tells you about all the translations of the Scriptures and fully describes the **American Standard Bible,** naming Universities, Colleges, Theological Schools, Bible-Training Schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, great Editors and prominent Ministers who use and recommend it. Write for it to-day—a postal card will do.

Be sure and ask your bookseller for the **American Standard** Bible, published by Thomas Nelson & Sons. Price 35c. to $18.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS
Bible Publishers for Fifty Years
37 & East 18th Street New York
Also Publishers of Nelson's Encyclopædia



STEREOPTICONS
FOR SCHOOL ROOM, LECTURE HALL AND THE HOME

Outfits of all grades, for pleasure or profit. Largest stock of Lantern Slides, for Sale or Rent.
Latest Moving Picture Machines.
Send for new catalogue
Estab'd 1872
McALLISTER MFG. OPTICIANS, Dep. M, 49 Nassau Street, New York

Try it Yourself for 10 Days
WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory return it and no questions asked. **Daus Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from type-written original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap Size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price $7.50 less 33⅓ per cent. discount,
$5.00 net.
The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company
Daus Bldg., 111 John Street, New York

to accept their commissions. Perhaps they foresee the pleasure of exciting races after offenders, and the independence that will come from their own immunity from arrest. Yet it is possible that they may try to arrest one another. It would be splendid to see two of these "fly cops" in immense touring-cars dashing through the crowded streets, the one in the rear trying to reach for the collar of the other in order to land him in the police station.

It is doubtful if much good can come from these measures, no matter how earnest the volunteer officers may be. There is something much more impressive in the eye of the prospective lawbreaker about the blue uniform and club of the regular policeman than there is in the gentlemanly request of the prominent citizen with a special police commission. Moral suasion is largely wasted on the automobile scorcher. Arrest at the hands of some wholly unfeeling minion of the law, and trial in police court, with (as in Cleveland) the possibility of the workhouse as final goal, is the only really effective method for dealing with these offenders.

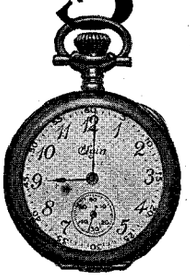
Private Touring Parties in Europe.—The passing of the touring parties of Americans in Europe is being predicted, unless the agencies which now "personally conduct" them adopt the innovation of the sight-seeing touring car. The automobile is becoming so popular as a convenient vehicle for seeing Europe that those who can afford it are going off by themselves in family parties and touring among the interesting places at their leisure. The Charlotte *Chronicle* publishes some figures and particulars of this new way to "see Europe," which show how popular it has become. We read:

According to a report from Consul Mansfield, at Lucerne, there were 8,000 American touring parties in Europe the past season. He says that each car carries on an average five persons, making a total of 40,000 Americans motoring on the Continent. The expense will average $10 per day for each person, making a daily expenditure by this class of American travelers in Europe of $400,000. The American motorist usually spends two months on the Continent, which brings the aggregate expenditure up to $24,000,000 for the season. So great is the number of American automobiles on the Continent that the transport of motors across the Atlantic has become a regular and specialized business. A[1] properly equipped touring-car is a private train and yacht combined. The traveler can go north, south, east, or west, when he wishes, stop as many days as he wishes at one point, and has no need to worry about tickets or luggage. Motor-tourists on the Continent are brought much more into touch with national life than the railway traveler, who, passing through Europe in a train de luxe, from one hotel de luxe to another, finds all Europe alike, sees nothing of national costume or habit, and hears little except his own language. The great interest in motoring in all parts of the world, and especially in using automobiles as a means of travel as well as pleasure by Americans in Europe, he says, will furnish additional stimulus to the trade and an incentive to American manufacturers to meet the demands for and compete with the Continental manufacturers in the world's markets for high-grade touring-cars. The increasing number of American automobiles in Europe will encourage the establishment of much-needed Central-European agencies where repairs and supplies for American machines can be promptly procured.

A Plea for the Automobile Ambulance.—Under the heading "Pathetic and Antiquated," *Motor Age* (Chicago) tells a story which it uses as an appeal for the abandonment of horse-driven ambulances by the city hospitals. The up-to-date motor ambulance, it argues, might in this instance, as in many others, have saved a life by bringing the sufferer promptly where he could be cared for. Says this magazine:

Within a week Chicago was aroused over a tale

The Lady Elgin



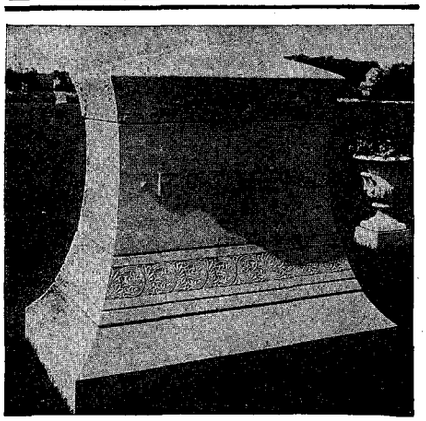
The Smallest Watch Made in America

A new Elgin Watch perfectly adapted to the watch needs of womankind, yet meeting the same rigid requirements that have made the Elgin the standard watch for mankind.

Illustration actual size of watch.

Every Elgin watch is fully guaranteed; all jewelers have them—Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.



Beauty of design is only one item in

Miller Monuments

Careful selection of the highest-grade granite only; skilled carving by sculptors—not stone-cutters; studious regard for the location and surroundings of the family plot; thorough carrying out of your order in every detail, to the final erection of the memorial—all these and more are what distinguish Miller Memorials from all others and insure satisfaction.

Monument-making has been my life work. Dealing with me you deal with the manufacturer direct, and proper price is another of my strong points.

My illustrated book on memorials is interesting, and will be sent to you free on request.

J. L. MILLER
(Successor to Thomas & Miller) 47 Liberty St., QUINCY, MASS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

told by the daily papers of how a maimed lad was rushed at breakneck speed in an ambulance in an endeavor to place the little fellow on a hospital operating table to save his life. As the story went, the ambulance horses were continually urged to do better in the way of speed, the boy's father realizing that only extra effort on the part of the beasts would beat death. It required a long hour for the horses to cover seven miles, altho urged to do their best; but with all the effort of the horses the goal was not reached in time and the ambulance was turned into a hearse before its journey had ended. What might have been the result had that ambulance been equipped with a modern motor for its driving power? Assuming that the streets were miserably rough and the traffic badly congested, it would have been nothing of an effort to have placed the suffering boy within the hospital doors in twenty minutes—and, perchance, his life could have been saved.

PERSONAL

The Return of Wu.—Editorial comments on the proposed return of Wu Ting-Fang to this country as ambassador from China, range from the glowingly enthusiastic to the extreme opposite. When the Chinese diplomat was in this country some years ago in the same office, he enjoyed considerable popularity in many circles, but since his return to China he has manifested, in the opinion of some papers, an anti-American disposition which should disqualify him as ambassador to this country. Particularly he is charged with sympathizing in, if not actually instigating, the Chinese boycott of American goods. Other papers, while admitting his diplomatic qualifications for his prospective office, declare that he

FOOD STOPPED IT

Good Food Worth More Than a Gold Mine.

To find a food that will put an absolute stop to "running down" is better than finding a gold mine.

Many people when they begin to run down go from one thing to another without finding a food that will stop the progress of disease. Grape-Nuts is the most nourishing food known and will set one right if that is possible.

The experience of a Louisana lady may be interesting. "I received a severe nervous shock some years ago and from that and overwork gradually broke down. My food did not agree with me and I lost flesh rapidly. I changed from one kind of food to another, but was unable to stop the loss of flesh and strength.

"I do not exaggerate when I say that I finally became, in reality, a living skeleton. My nights were sleepless, and I was compelled to take opiates in various forms. After trying all sorts of food without success I finally got down to toasted bread with a little butter, and after a while this began to sour and I could not digest it. Then I took to toasted crackers and lived on them for several weeks, but kept getting weaker.

"One day Grape-Nuts was suggested and it seemed to me from the description that it was just the sort of food I could digest. I began by eating a small portion, gradually increasing the amount each day.

"My improvement began at once, for it afforded me the nourishment that I had been starving for. No more harassing pains and indigestion. For a month I ate nothing but Grape-Nuts and a little cream, then I got so well I could take on other kinds of food. I gained flesh rapidly and now I am in better health than I have been in years. I still stick to Grape-Nuts because I like the food and I know of its powerful nourishing properties. My physician says that my whole trouble was a lack of power to digest food, and that no other food that he knows of would have brought me out of the trouble except Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

MAKING A

New England

No. 1

Inspection of Parts

"INSPECTION of parts—every little wheel—every little pinion—all are inspected here for possible imperfections.

"Every edge must be cut smooth and true—see her discard each part showing even the slightest roughness.

"It is particular work, calling for keen young eyes trained to discover everything likely to cause future trouble. Ask her how perfect each part must be, and she will answer—'perfect.'

"No degree but absolute perfection is considered good enough for New England watches. That is what the inspection is for—to assure satisfaction."

We spend $30,000 a year on the inspection alone of New England watches.

This is but one more reason why we call the

New England

"The Watch for the Great American People."

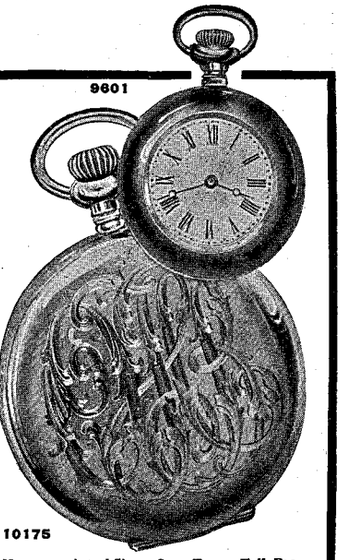
$2 to $36

Every step taken in making a New England is a straight stride toward solid value—every process adds definite worth. The New England is the only medium priced watch with both case and movement made under one roof each to exactly fit the other. Look inside for the ironclad guarantee.

Ask your jeweler to show you New England watches. If he does not keep them, send us his name and address, and we will send you a free copy of the most beautiful book ever attempted by any watch manufacturer—our splendid new catalog of watches for men and women. We will see that you get through your dealer any watch that you want. Write us today and remember to give us your jeweler's name.

NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO.
119 Dover Street Waterbury, Conn.

9601



10175

No. 10175—Actual Size. Open Face. Full Bassine hinged back cover and inside dome. 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case—Warranted 20 years. Either Plain Back or Engine Turned, $11.25.

No. 9601—Actual Size. Open Face 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case. 20 Year Guarantee, $7.50.

5%

Write to-day for the five per cent booklet.

You naturally want your money to earn the highest rate of interest consistent with absolute safety. ¶ This Company has been paying 5 per cent for over 13 years. ¶ It has prosperous, satisfied depositors in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. ¶ Every dollar of its investments is backed by more than double the value in improved real estate. ¶ There is not the slightest element of risk or speculation. ¶ Deposits may be withdrawn at any time without notice and without loss of interest. *The book tells all about it. May we send it to you?*

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

6% BANKING BY MAIL

THE Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank offer an absolutely safe form of investment, paying 6% per annum. Write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

6% BOND SHARES
OF THE
New York Realty Owners Co.

The Safest Form of Investment Known

Interest is *Guaranteed* and principal is secured by extensive New York Realty holdings, with a guarantee of *Six Dollars for Each Dollar* of investment. This ratio of security is being still further increased by the extension of our business and the enhancement in the value of our properties. Over half a million dollars paid to investors during the past 12 years. Investments of from $100 to $10,000 accepted, participating in earnings from date of receipt.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.00

WRITE TO-DAY FOR BOOKLET 9
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAKE A PERSONAL GIFT For Christmas (or any anniversary or occasion) that will be prized for its character and not for its cost. NOW is the time to begin compiling the

FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR

A THOUGHT FOR EVERY DAY OF 1908

The calendar this year is more beautiful than last. The idea is the same that pleased the thousands who gave and received the calendar last year and thus founded the "Friendship Family." Won't you join this year?

You, and mutual friends of the friend you compile for, make the calendar a 365-leaved record of your friendship, expressed in any and every individual way; original or quoted verses, jests and greetings; clippings, kodak prints, and endless variety to afford pleasure and express appreciation.

BLUE AND GOLD EDITION—Shown here, design in three colors, silk hanger, 365 artistically dated leaves, with gilt fasteners; *postage paid*, $1.00.

FLEMISH EDITION—Arts and Crafts fumed oak back; panel for inserting photograph or post card; title hand-painted in two colors; calendar pad as above; *postage paid*, $3.50.

MOROCCO EDITION—Red or Alice Blue padded Morocco back, easel leg to stand on desk or dresser; title stamped in gold; leaves dated in two colors, with gold-plated fasteners; *postage paid*, $5.00.

Each calendar in box to match, with complete instructions "Just How to Do It" and extracts for use in compiling calendar if desired.

Send us your dealer's name and address and we will send you FREE Stevenson's "VALUE OF A FRIEND," beautifully illuminated in gold, red and black, on vellum, suitable for framing or for sending to friend with calendar.

We want your dealer to supply you; but if he won't, we will. Write today.

FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR CO., 29 Cedar Street, New Britain, Conn.

"In the Language of President Roosevelt,

We Are 'Dee--lighted'"

"To say we are satisfied with our ANGLE LAMP does not half describe it. In the language of President Roosevelt, be..olding the St. Louis Fair, we are 'De-lighted,'" writes Mr. G. S. Randle, Platt, Kan. "Tais is cer..ainly the best scheme for lighting we have ever tried. In our estimation it excels either gas or electricity with any burner made. The light is more brilliant, and instead of injuring the eyes it seems actually to rest them. Talk about 30 days' trial—why, 30 minutes is enough to convince the worst old fogy that ever lived in 'Missouri!'"

Would you, Reader, speak of your lighting system as enthusiastically as does Mr. Randle of his ANGLE LAMP? Can you boast of your light that it "excels gas or electricity with any burner made?" No? Then why not change for one of which you can? You pay for artificial light of some sort, for we all do. And for ⅓ to ½ less than the amount *you are now paying* you can have the sort of light which would make your friends exclaim how well your home was lighted.

You are wondering how we make this broad statement about

The Angle Lamp

But it isn't economy alone that makes The ANGLE LAMP so attractive a means of lighting. For the ingenious construction of the burner, which by giving perfect combustion makes every quart of oil do double work, also eliminates all the smoke, odor and bother. While the arrangement of the burner, causing the light to burn straight out from the lamp, throws the light directly downward *where it is needed*, doubling its lighting effect.

The ANGLE LAMP is lighted and extinguished like gas. It requires but 5 minutes' attention a week, then is always ready the instant you turn the button and apply the match. It

without even knowing what light you are now using. But you will understand when we tell you The ANGLE LAMP burns a full 16 hours on a quart of oil where the ordinary round wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest means of lighting, burns but 5 to 7 hours on the same quantity.

never smokes or gives the slightest odor whether burned at full height or turned low like gas. It is absolutely safe and cannot explode. But most important of all, the ANGLE burner develops to the highest degree the soft, restful qualities of kerosene light. It fairly floods your rooms with a brilliant *shadowless* light of the quality Dr. Day says "is now and must long continue the *supreme* reading light in general use." All of which facts we offer to prove by

30 DAYS' TRIAL

If you would understand why such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, etc., who care nothing about its economical features, have chosen this oil-burning lamp for lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas, electricity, acetylene, or any other system, write for our catalog "47" listing 32 varieties, from $2.00 up, and giving you the information about all lighting methods that it would cost you hundreds of dollars to collect.

ANGLE MFG. CO., Angle Bldg., 159-161 W. 24th St., New York

EDUCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.

ENDOWED AND INCORPORATED. 53 FIFTH AVE., CORNER 12TH ST.

RE-OPENS OCTOBER 14TH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1828

PREPARES BOYS EXCLUSIVELY FOR **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** and other scientific schools. Each teacher a specialist. HAGAR and KURT, Principals, 458 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS

STANHOPE-WHEATCROFT DRAMATIC SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1893

Six months graduating course commenced October 7th.

ADELINE S. WHEATCROFT, Director
31 West 31st Street, New York City

"HOW TO REMEMBER"

Sent Free to readers of this publication

Stop Forgetting

You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Easy, inexpensive. Increases income; gives ready memory for faces, names, business details, studies conversation; develops will, public speaking, personality. Send for Free Booklet.

DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 754 The Auditorium, Chicago

lacks the dignity which is deemed a necessary adjunct of the ambassadorship. Thus, the Washington *Star* predicts that if he returns "he will resume his old capers and become again the top-liner in official vaudeville." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* deals with him more charitably, however, and in the following editorial mentions some of his accomplishments, while treating the prospect of his return in a semihumorous vein. We read·

While formerly occupying the exalted and responsible station of chief Chinese diplomatist at the national capital, it was Wu's constant aim to understand our institutions as well as our manners and customs, and to get into sympathetic touch with all of our vital and paramount issues.

With this end in view he sought admission to the clubs, studied the book reviews, and devoured the newspapers during the early months of his residence among us, after which time he gladly responded to all invitations to address the American people on their needs and their aspirations.

He was a particular favorite of the women's clubs, before which he delivered interesting talks on the marriage relation, domestic economy, the servant-girl question, and the duties of the model husband. These were collected and afterward published serially in an uplift magazine.

The popularity attained by Wu as a women's-club-speaker led naturally to a demand for him among the numerous men's clubs of Boston, and so to his downfall as a diplomatist. As long as he confined himself to the women's clubs, the socialistic clubs, the municipal-ownership clubs, and organizations of that sort, and to questions of a purely economic or social character, our Government, which is proverbially liberal in such matters, raised no objection.

There were times when Wu excited local feeling and aroused local prejudice by touching upon grafting in Philadelphia, upon the unsafe character of the East River Bridge in New York, upon the need of a healthful substitute for baked beans in Boston, upon a short-weight pretzel in Milwaukee, upon the painful silence around the Union Depot in St. Louis, and upon the traction problem in Chicago, but the national Government paid no serious attention to him until he openly allied himself with the antiimperialists and advocated the surrendering of the Philippines to Aguinaldo. Then the State Department took notice.

But nobody has ever thought of attributing this mistake to anything save the desire of Wu to make himself agreeable to those under whose auspices he happened to be talking.

The success of his second mission to this country will depend to a very large degree upon the social and intellectual alliances that Wu forms at the beginning. He is of that generous, impulsive, and emotional temperament which, for instance, might just as easily as not, lead him to take the side of Dr. Long as the side of Dr. Roosevelt in the nature-faker controversy, thereby not only ruining his chance for future advancement, but imperiling the peace of the Orient.

A Liberator of Slaves.—There is living now in Auburn, N. Y., a colored woman, named Harriet Tubman, who first came into public notice a number of years before the Civil War. An escaped slave herself, she became active in the freeing of her brother and sister slaves, and so skilful was she in helping them to escape that at one time, according to a writer in the New York *Herald*, a reward of $40,000 was offered for her capture dead or alive. Her methods are thus described:

On some darkly propitious night there would be breathed about the negro quarters of a plantation word that she had come to lead them forth. At midnight she would stand waiting in the depths of woodland or timbered swamp, and stealthily, one by one, her fugitives would creep to the rendezvous. She entrusted her plans to but few of the party confiding only in one or two of the more intelligent negroes. She knew her path well by this time, and they followed her unerring guidance without question.

She assumed the authority and enforced the discipline of a military despot. Strapped to her broad

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

back was a basket laden with babies in the drowsy depths of paregoric. In her hand was a loaded pistol with which she brought to his knees the craven who spoke of turning back. "Dead niggers tell no tales," she would remark with grim ferocity, "you go on, or you die where you is." Under her direction the women were burdened like herself, while she uplifted them with an eloquence born of a noble nature, exhorting them to courage. Thus, by secret paths of her own making, through wilderness and ravine, with no guide but the north star, nor other light than that, she coaxed, browbeat, threatened, and finally led them forth into the sunlight of the free-soil States.

Harriet's ability as an actress has been alluded to. One of her masterly accomplishments in this line, young as she was, was the impersonation of a decrepit old woman. On one of her expeditions into Virginia, and with a reward of $40,000 on her head, dead or alive, she had the incredible nerve to enter a village where lived one of her former masters. This was necessary to the carrying out of her plans for that trip. Her only disguise was a bodily assumption of age. To reenforce this, her subtle foresight prompted her to buy some live chickens, which she carried suspended by the legs from a cord. In this manner she went about the real business of her visit. Suddenly the emergency arose which she had so marvelously divined. As she turned a corner she saw coming toward her none other than her old master. Lest he might see through her impersonation and to make an excuse for flight, she loosed the cord that held the fowls and, amid the laughter of the bystanders, gave chase to them as they flew squawking over a near-by fence.

On her eighth excursion she found that a guard of officers were waiting for her and her charges at the bridge which crosses the river at Wilmington, Del. At this time Harriet had organized a great chain of refuges in the homes of abolitionists and at once distributed the members of her band in neighboring families who she knew were her friends. Meanwhile she got word to Thomas Garrett, the famous Quaker friend of the slaves. Next morning two wagonloads of trusted bricklayers crossed the bridge apparently on their way to work. At dusk, when the wagons returned, the bricklayers were shouting and singing as if in the delirium of intoxicated hilarity. But huddled in trembling fright in the bottoms of the wagons lay Harriet's refugees. All escaped in safety, among them a famous slave, "Joe," valued at $2,000. It is told of Mr. Garrett that when in later years he was left penniless at the age of sixty by reason of heavy fines for assisting fugitive slaves, the United States Judge who made him a bankrupt said:

"Garrett, let this be a lesson to you not to interfere hereafter in the course of justice."

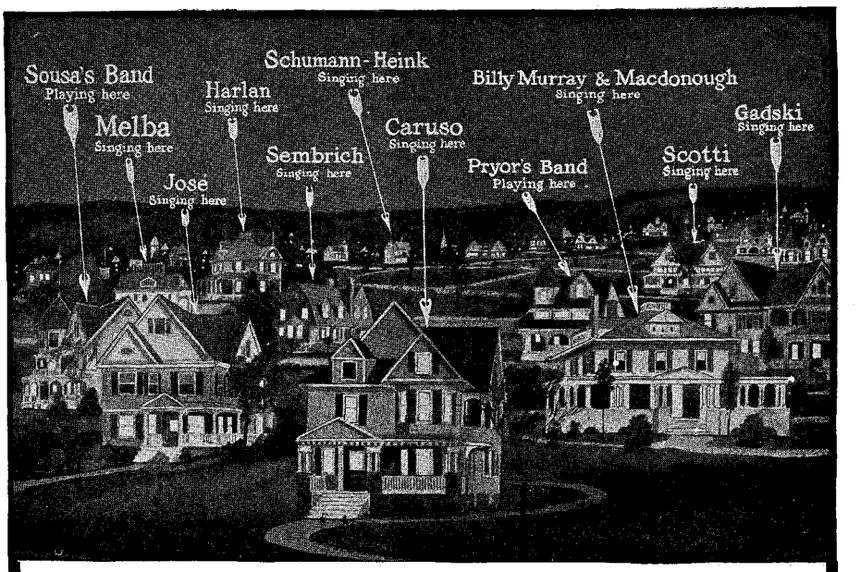
"Judge," returned the contumacious Quaker, "thou hast not left me a dollar, but I wish thee to know that if there be a fugitive who wants shelter and a friend, send him to Thomas Garrett."

Harriet knew all the stations of the famous "underground road" and all the friends of escaping negroes came to know and trust her. Her last expedition to the South was in 1860, when she was forty-six years old.

The writer tells also of how she aided a fugitive slave to escape the United States authorities. She was visiting a cousin in Troy, N. Y., when news came to her that an escaped slave had been retaken in that city by his master and that the officers had remanded him to Virginia. We read:

Instantly upon hearing the news Harriet started for the office of the United States Commissioner, spreading the object of her errand along the street as she went. Her marvelous gift of leadership and *command never shone brighter and she arrived at the* commissioner's office backed by a colored crowd, with many whites, that choked the street. The officers dared not bring the fugitive down to the wagon waiting at the curb to carry him away. With a fine sense of dramatic value, Harriet forced her way to the room where the fugitive sat, and stood among the officers where the cheering crowd outside could plainly see her.

The officers played a waiting game, and, thirsting for action, Harriet went out among the mass of people and, firing the imaginations of some boys, sent them about the near-by streets to cry "Fire!" Soon the



What Does This Mean?

Simply that this appreciative community is enjoying the world's greatest singers and instrumentalists.

VICTOR

The Fireside Theatre

brings to each family exactly the music that it wants, when it wants it; the veritable voice, the actual performance. And all in the comfort and privacy of home.

Send for list of new records.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

BERLINER GRAMOPHONE CO. OF MONTREAL
Canadian Distributors

FILL OUT—CUT OFF—MAIL TO-DAY
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.:
Please send me catalogue of Victor records and name of nearest dealer where I may hear them played.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....
78 R.

The new Victor records for each month are for sale on the 28th of the preceding month—the Simultaneous Opening Day throughout America.

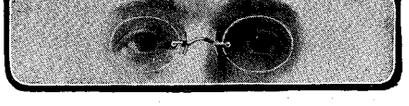
Shur-On Eye-glasses

Good-looking; good for the eyes; comfortable.

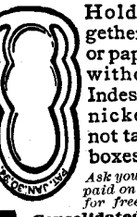
Any broken part of **mountings replaced free** within one year, by any optician.

Insist upon getting **Shur-Ons**, and be protected by our guarantee, backed by our 43 years' reputation. **Shur-On** tag on every mounting. Ask your optician. Book free.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E.
Established 1864. Rochester, N. Y.



EUREKA CLIP

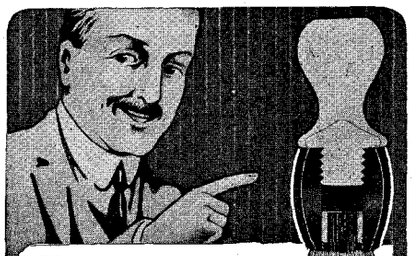


Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

Consolidated Safety Pin Co.
131 Farrand Street, Bloomfield, N.J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Here's the Place

where Rubberset Shaving Brushes are *different* from any other brushes made—the setting. Ordinary shaving brushes are set in glue, rosin or cement, none of which can stand the action of hot water. The setting crumbles and then the bristles come out on your face. In

Rubberset

TRADE MARK

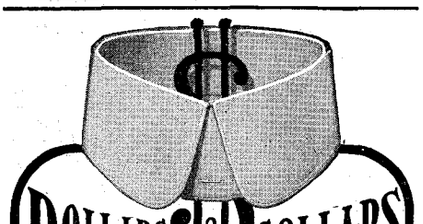
Shaving Brushes

the bristles are set in a solid head of hard *vulcanized* rubber. Nothing can separate the bristles from this rubber setting. That's why every "Rubberset" has this strong GUARANTEE behind it:—"The bristles won't come out." You won't know what it is to shave *right* until you use the *practical* brush—the "Rubberset."

"Rubberset" stamped on every brush. Look for it.

Price 25 cents to $6.00 at all leading dealers, or direct from us on receipt of price. Write for handsome Booklet showing the numerous styles.

RUBBERSET BRUSH CO., 65 Ferry St., Newark, N.J.



DOLLARS & COLLARS

$16.00 Saved

The usual "Laundry way" figures something like this

2 doz. Collars, at $1.50 - -	$3.00	
1 doz. pairs Cuffs - - - -	$3.00	
Laundering Collars 365 times -	$7.30	
Laundering Cuffs 156 times -	$6.24	$19.54
The new **"Litholin"** way		
½ doz. Litholin Collars. - -	$1.50	
4 pairs Litholin Cuffs - . -	$2.00	$.350 $16.04

With a damp cloth they wipe clean and as white as when new. Won't wilt, crack or fray.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Ask for **LITHOLIN** (Waterproofed Linen) at your shirt store. If not in stock, send style, size and remittance, and we will mail to any address, postpaid.

Catalog complete with all latest styles free on request

THE FIBERLOID CO., Dept. 13, 7 Waverly Pl., New York

WATERPROOFED LINEN

LITHOLIN

TRADE MARK

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

We never sell through dealers, but always direct to the smokers in perfect condition.

A New Delight

awaits the smoker who has not discovered the exquisite aroma of

French's Mixture

The Aristocrat of Smoking Tobacco

It pleases instantly and satisfies continuously. Only the choicest grades of ripe and mellow North Carolina Red and Golden Leafare used. Blended by hand with a care that shames ordinary machine methods. Pure, clean, wholesome, and always in perfect condition, because it is sold only

Direct from Factory to Smoker

Send 10c. (silver or stamps) for large sample pouch and booklet.

FRENCH TOBACCO COMPANY
Dept. K Statesville, N. C.

fire bells were ringing, and the crowd in front of the office greatly increased. Harriet herself, assuming her favorite guise of a tottering old woman, stood at the foot of the Commissioner's stairs. Repeated efforts of the officers to clear the building left the supposed old woman still at her post. The crowd had now become tensely silent, when some one loudly offered to buy the negro. This caught the crowd, and soon spirited bidding had raised an offer of $1,200 for him. Suddenly at this juncture a window across the street was raised and a man's voice cried out:

"Two hundred dollars for his rescue—not one cent to buy him!"

At this moment, thinking the mob had spent its enthusiasm, the officers were bringing the negro down the stairs to the wagon. He was attended by the United States Marshal, a deputy, and his master. Fired by the offer of his rescue, the crowd pushed forward, and Harriet, throwing off her disguise, shouted:

"Here he is! Here he is! Take him!"

With these words she pounced upon the Marshal with all her gigantic strength and bore him to the ground. Then, hurling men aside like children, she seized the prisoner, and with the mad ferocity of her ancestors fought her way down the street.

"Drag us out!" she yelled. "Down to the ribber! Drown him, but don't let dem have him!"

A policeman who struck her with his club she sent reeling to his knees. Another, trying to down her, she choked into half-unconsciousness, and hurled him sprawling to the sidewalk. Nothing could restrain the crowd now, and, surrounding Harriet and her terrified charge, to whom she had clung throughout her superhuman struggles, they bore them to the river. Here he was placed in a boat, carried to the other side, and rushed to a near-by house while Harriet followed by the ferry.

A Human Catalog.—Mr. Percy Digby of Pittsburg took a novel method of assuring himself of a life-tenure of his position of law librarian of Allegheny County, Pa. Instead of compiling a catalog of the 20,000 volumes in his library, he memorized sufficient of the data to be able to produce almost instantly any book called for. Consequently his mysterious disappearance, recently, left the library with no catalog and with no one competent to conduct the work. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* tells the remarkable story:

Percy Digby has been the law librarian of the county which includes Pittsburg for practically the entire period of its existence. He assumed charge when the library contained only a few books, and retained its custody when the volumes reached the number of 20,000.

Librarian Digby had peculiar ideas regarding the duties of a librarian, and he also had notions of his own regarding tenure of office. The post seems to have looked good to him, even when the nucleus of the present great collection consisted only of copies of Blackstone's Commentaries and a few scattering horn-books of the legal profession. Librarian Digby, besides possessing a phenomenal specialized memory, had an ambition to retain his position for life, and recent developments show that he was wise in his day and generation.

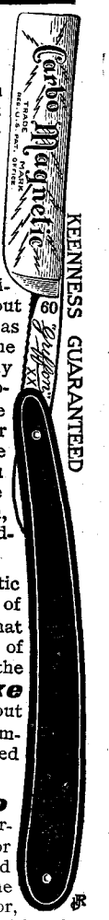
Small as was the collection of legal lore, Librarian Digby glanced down the years of the future, and opined that the library would grow in numbers and become increasingly useful in the administration of justice by the courts of Allegheny County. He knew that the time would come with himself, as with all men, when other and younger persons would covet the lucrative and altogether pleasant berth of law librarian of Allegheny County; and when, as is the manner among men, he would go into the discard.

Librarian Digby conceived the idea of becoming a human catalog by keeping in his mind the contents of each volume as it was added to the collection. In order that he might be indispensable to the courts he decided not to make a written catalog of the volumes in the library. So systematically was his work in this respect that he was able to find instantly any desired case to which it was necessary to refer, and

No Honing— No Grinding

RAZOR FLASHES

No. 1



Some day shaving is forced upon every man. At first it does not matter what sort of razor is used—father's pet Carbo Magnetic or mother's fond birthday gift of an expensive safety with its constant tax of new blades—just so it shaves.

The beard soon stiffens, and then the real, vital question arises: "Why doesn't a razor hold its edge uniformly from heel to head without honing or grinding?" Shaving has now become a necessity—but the comfort and satisfaction of a daily cool, clean shave is very seldom obtained. Pulling and smarting is the usual outcome of the effort, whether you shave yourself or have it done in your favorite barber's chair. You persistently ask, "Why?" "The temper of the blade is not uniform, making periodical honing and grinding a necessity," is our answer.

The blade of the Carbo Magnetic razor is finished by a secret process of ***Electric Tempering*** that positively merges every particle of carbon (the life of steel) into the metal—giving a ***diamond-like hardness*** uniformly throughout the blade—something absolutely impossible with fire-tempered steel used in making all other razor blades.

But test this ***no honing, no grinding,*** unconditionally guaranteed razor in your own home—or have your barber use it on you. Send us your dealer's name, tell if he handles the Carbo Magnetic razor, and we will mail you our new proposition for testing these razors ***without obligation on your part to purchase,*** together with our free booklet, "Hints on Shaving."

HOLLOW GROUND AS ILLUSTRATED · $2.50 · DOUBLE CONCAVE FOR HEAVY BEARDS · $3.00 · **THE Carbo Magnetic RAZOR** SET OF TWO IN LEATHER CASE · $5.50 · CARBO MAGNETIC STROP · $1.00 ·

COPYRIGHT, 1907, BY FIRM OF

A. L. SILBERSTEIN, 445-447 Broadway, N.Y.

Do You Shave Yourself?

With a **Busse Dry Hone** you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

$1.00 PREPAID

Costs nothing if not satisfactory.

BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Send Dime— for 20 Dazzling "Shines"

"Eagle Brand" Shoe Cream

in handsome Opal Glass Box with metal screw cap. To quickly introduce this shoe polish made from pure wax containing oil, we make this liberal offer. Gives dazzling lustre to any fine black leather, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Velour, Cuban Wax Calf or Patent Leather Shoes. *Will not rub off or soil the garments. Preserves* the leather. Makes shoes *comfortable.* Sample box contains enough Shoe Cream for about 20 shines. Regular size 25c., contains sufficient for 80 shines. Send dime and dealer's name today for sample box.

THE AMERICAN SHOE POLISH CO., 218 No. Franklin St., Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

speedily produce the volume, without the tedious process of examining catalogs and indexes.

Why the eleven courts which now depend upon the Allegheny Law Library for references should have allowed this condition of affairs to exist, until the librarian had established his remarkable monopoly, has not transpired. Recently an effort was made to induce the librarian to compile a written catalog, and liberal extra compensation was offered for the work. This the canny custodian of legal literature declined to do, frankly declaring that he purposed to retain the position of librarian during the term of his natural life.

Now there is consternation among the big wigs, and in the ranks of lawyers of high and low degree. For some weeks it has been apparent that the librarian's strenuous mental work was having its logical effect. Latterly he has been acting strangely, and a few days ago he disappeared from his office. Even if found alive it is apprehended that the catalog of the law library will have become a mental wreck, and all record of the 20,000 important volumes will have vanished.

It is fortunate that librarians generally do not become imbued with the monopolistic spirit of Librarian Digby. The result, in case he had been the custodian of a modern fiction library, instead of musty legal volumes, would be sad to contemplate.

40,000 Asking Aid.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, after interviewing Mrs. Russell Sage, reports that she spends longer hours at work than many a busy man in his downtown office. The requests for aid, to which she gives personal attention, are so numerous that she has her time well filled looking after them. She was willing, nevertheless, to chat freely with her visitor, who took away some interesting reminiscences. A part of his story we quote:

It was a different person than I had expected, this old gentlelady who has dedicated the last years of her life to the giving away of $50,000,000. It was a kindly, gentle, almost childish woman, free from the slightest ostentation or false pride, and quite the pleasantest woman it has been my lot to meet.

I found before I had talked with her ten minutes that she is possest with a very subtle humor. I became convinced later on, and on subsequent interviews, that it is a saving grace. It is one of the few lights that burn along the pathway of her life, a life that is made all too gloomy by the thousands who are reaching for her money. That, and her love for the flowers and the birds and all dumb animals, is all the joy that the world allows her.

She was speaking to me of authorship and its struggles. She told me of how Louise Alcott, whom she knew very well, had struggled for twenty years at writing before she earned enough to relieve her of the necessity of washing dishes and scrubbing floors. . . . . .

One day, down at Lawrence, her summer home, a station rig was waiting outside for a party that had come out to visit her. The horse's tail had been docked and the driver had found it necessary to spend the entire hour the party was in the house in industriously fanning away the droves of sandflies that were making the horse miserable. Mrs. Sage looked on with a malicious twinkle in her eyes. Finally she called out to the driver: "I am just glad you have to stand there in the hot sun and work. It serves you right. I wish I could dock you, so you would see how it feels."

People have broken down under a slighter weight than Mrs. Sage has to carry. Forty thousand letters have come to her since she became the custodian of the Sage millions. Thousands of these letters are from simple souls who believe that if they tell their tale of wo they will receive a few thousand dollars. Many of them are really in need of money; many more are fakes. Their letters are couched in the most agonizing manner, all griefs that words can depict are laid before her, in the hope of melting a few thousands. Every day she hears the story of a hundred tragedies, real or false. Even her old friends when they come to call upon her bring letters from other people or talk in interest of some institution.

The problem of shaving has always been a troublesome one with most men. Those who depend on the barber find it expensive—a waste of time and disagreeable in many ways—without taking into account the danger of infection from unsanitary conditions.

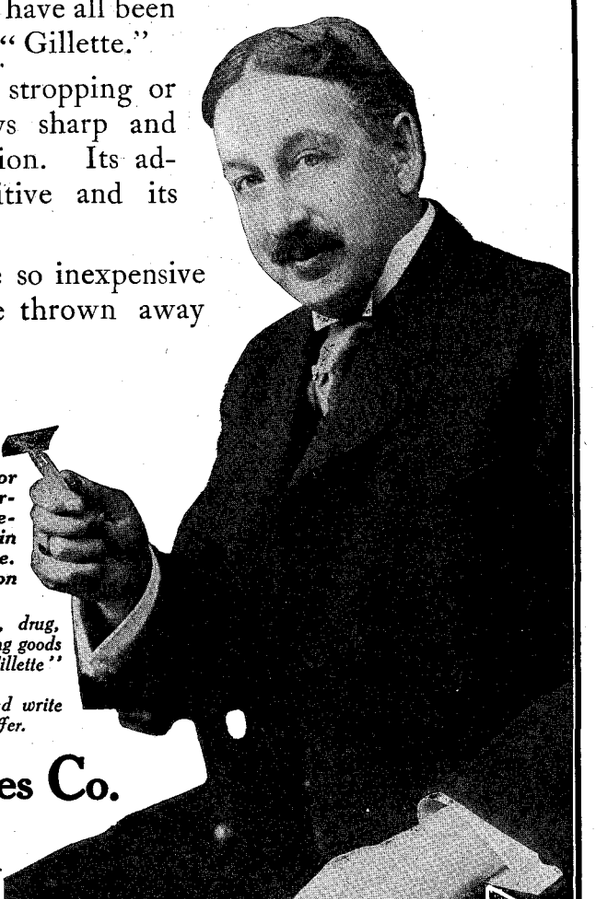
This little razor, "The Gillette," has solved the problem for all time.

There is no reason why every man should not shave himself.

The difficulties have all been overcome by the "Gillette."

It requires no stropping or honing, is always sharp and in perfect condition. Its adjustment is positive and its work is perfect.

The blades are so inexpensive that they can be thrown away when dulled.



Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day, and "Shave Yourself" with ease, comfort and economy.

The Gillette Safety Razor consists of triple silver-plated holder—12 double-edged blades, packed in velvet lined leather case. Price $5.00. Combination sets, $6.50 to $50.00

Sold by leading jewelry, drug, cutlery, hardware and sporting goods dealers. Ask for the "Gillette" and our interesting booklet.

Refuse all substitutes and write to-day for special free trial offer.

Gillette Sales Co.

240 TIMES BLDG.

New York City

Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING NO HONING

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS

The grasp of the clasp is easy. It's flat—the only absolutely flat clasp garter is the Brighton. Millions of men know this—buy them and wear them. The wear is there, and they cost only a quarter a pair. Remember it.

Brightons are made of pure silk web. The patterns are new, exclusive—variety enough to satisfy everybody. All metal parts are of heavy nickel-plated brass. If your dealer can't supply you, a pair will be sent upon receipt of price.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR HANDSOME HOLIDAY BOXES

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
MAKERS OF PIONEER SUSPENDERS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Greatest Possible Service for Least Possible Expense

This fact has been thoroughly demonstrated by 16,000 users all over the world. A car that provides all the enjoyment there is in automobiling, all the time, at an expense so small that almost any family can afford it. The average expense to maintain the

SINGLE CYLINDER

CADILLAC

AUTOMOBILE

is less than that of a horse and buggy. Equally dependable, with many times the service. An ideal family car good for years of service. The oldest Cadillacs made are still running as well as ever.

Most practical and economical for all-the-year use, for business and pleasure—simple and efficient. We prove all these claims in our 64-page booklet, entitled

"The Truth about the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One"

by actual results in figures, given by users of 164 cars, operated under every road and weather condition. Mailed free—write at once for Booklet No. 23.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

Fills Its Own Tank

To fill the Conklin Fountain Pen simply dip it in any ink-well and press the Crescent-Filler. It fills its own tank in a jiffy—ready to write instantly. Nothing to take apart—no dropper—no inky fingers—no loss of time.

CONKLIN'S

Self-Filling

Fountain Pen

is perfect—from the standpoint of simplicity, convenience and easy writing qualities. Uniform flow of ink. Won't scratch, blot, balk or leak.

Leading dealers handle the Conklin. If yours does not, order direct. Prices $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 to $15.00. Send at once for our handsome new catalog.

THE CONKLIN PEN CO., 154 MANHATTAN BUILDING, TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Write to-day

Catalogue free with full information

Motsinger Auto-Sparker

STARTS AND RUNS

Gas Engines without Batteries

No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries whatever, for make and break or jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.

MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO. 67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U.S. A.

The Pearl of The Antilles

For handsome illustrated booklet, about La Gloria, the first and most successful American Colony on the Island, address

CUBAN LAND & STEAMSHIP CO.
32 C Broadway, New York

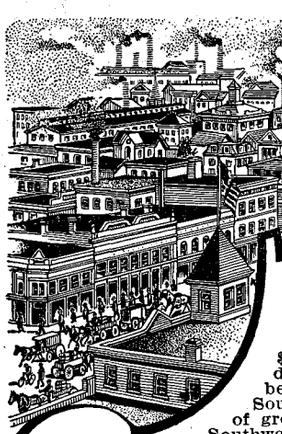
BE AN ORATOR

Oratory means success for preachers, lawyers, clerks, business men. Be a convincing talker. Success assured. Best school. Easy payments. Cost small. A United States Senator, Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief of Interstate Commerce Commission are on our Board of Directors. Ask for catalogue T.

INTER-CONTINENTAL UNIVERSITY,
1102 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US

For we collect honest debts from people everywhere. Our booklet, "*Red Streaks of Honesty*," free, tells how we do it. It will get you some money. **FRANCIS G. LUKE, 91 Commercial Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.**



Make POTEAU'S Prosperity Yours!

Buy a town lot in POTEAU now for only $10 to $93.75, easy terms if desired and free abstract and deed. Poteau is on the wave of prosperity—will be one of the big manufacturing centers of the Southwest because of cheap fuel. Located in heart of greatest body of coal land and richest part of Southwest. Is the County Seat, has 3 railroads, busy factories, water and electric system, banks, schools, churches—326 miles south of Kansas City. Population increasing by leaps and bounds and realty values doubling. You take no risk in buying Poteau lots. The Kansas City Southern Railway is developing this territory and we must give absolutely reliable information. **Mail Coupon Today.**

R. H. Bates, Mgr., Townsite Department, K. C. Southern R'y., 320 Beals Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me reliable information about Poteau, Oklahoma and how I can buy lots on easy terms. This coupon to entitle me to $1.00 discount on each lot I buy.

NAME _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

tion. Every artifice is resorted to. Her house has to be guarded like a jail to keep the beggars out, and yet, even so, her working hours are longer than those of any clerk, and far, far more painful.

How Miss Helen Gould Spends Her Money.—A sketch of the private life of Miss Helen Gould in the October *Cosmopolitan*, written by a former private secretary, Miss Ruth Field, reveals much about the extent and character of the benevolences for which Miss Gould has long been famous. As private secretary Miss Field had an excellent opportunity to observe the many calls for aid, and to see how these many calls were met. She publishes her observations now in these "Recollections." To explain the care necessary in treating the various begging letters Miss Gould told her secretary, when she was first employed, the following story:

An appeal came to her one morning ostensibly from a woman on the East Side, in New York, who was in very great distress. She was soon to become a mother, and her husband was out of work. She had no money with which to make even the most necessary preparations for the little stranger's arrival. She did not ask for money, but for a few simple garments. Miss Gould gave her secretary instructions to purchase an outfit and take it to the address given. There being an unusual rush of work that morning, the secretary was unable to deliver the package in person, so she sent a messenger, fearing a delay might be dangerous. The following morning a letter was received expressing great appreciation of Miss Gould's generosity and announcing great consternation in the household of the distrest woman, as she had become the mother of *two* vigorous children. Miss Gould promptly dispatched a duplicate outfit and later in the day the secretary visited the East-Side tenement, climbed four flights of dark stairs and knocked at the door on which was written with chalk the number given in the letters. A masculine voice called, "Come in," and she quietly opened the door, thinking, as she did not hear the cries of the twins, the family must be sleeping. Upon entering she saw a wretched room with almost no furniture, and seated by an old table upon which was a half-emptied whisky-bottle were two little old men—the "twins"—very happy, contented, and cordial in their cups!

More particularly, in regard to disposing of the mass of begging letters which came to Miss Gould, the writer says, in part:

Miss Gould had the faculty of giving her mind to two things at once, each receiving absolute attention. She is quick in her decisions and definite in her answers. In submitting letters to her the ones of greatest importance were touched upon first, as she was liable to close the interview very abruptly. I do not remember ever having time enough to finish all the important matters at one sitting. Affairs kept Miss Gould rushed from morning to night, and she was the last person in the world who seemed to have the slightest claim to one quiet hour of her time.

Another important class of letters which had to be very carefully read and filed were those from "cranks." Under this head there were, at the time I severed my connection with Miss Gould, between three and four hundred. Some of these letters would savor of blackmail and would be placed in the hands of her lawyers for investigation. Some cranks would never write a second letter; others would write volumes daily. Occasionally one would indicate a strong desire to see Miss Gould, sometimes coming across the continent for that purpose, only to be met by an officer of the law who would quietly take him to the station-house, if he proved obstinate, or a train, if his departure from town was deemed advisable.

Very frequently these letters would contain offers of marriage, which would usually be accompanied with a "wedding-ring" costing, sometimes as much as ten cents, and sometimes more. These valuable gifts were always returned to the sender by registered mail, otherwise Miss Gould might be accused of keeping the ring without fulfilling her obligations.

She was not told of these letters from cranks,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

except when it became necessary for restraint to be put upon the writers or when a letter was so ludicrous that it seemed an opportunity to give Miss Gould, who was too serious, and almost overburdened with her responsibilities, a chance for a good laugh. This was, however, seldom accomplished, as she could only see the pathos of the diseased mind capable of composing such nonsense.

A very interesting class of letters were the ones either asking permission to name a baby for Miss Gould, or to inform her that the child had been named in her honor. Some of these were so patently written in the hope of a monetary reward that they were not acknowledged. Miss Gould thinking it better to leave the parents in doubt as to whether the letter had been received than to wound their feelings by giving the real reason for not granting the favor asked or accepting the honor offered. Many children, however, all over the United States and some in foreign lands now bear the name of Helen Gould. Photographs nearly always accompanied these letters and they became so numerous it was considered wise to form an album of the little faces, both black and white. There were over two hundred at that time, and doubtless there are still "Helen Goulds" coming into the world.

Miss Field tells also of the charitable work conducted by Miss Gould in the country. We read:

At and about her beautiful home, Lyndhurst, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, she has many interests which keep her even more fully occupied than while in the city. Every Saturday morning the bowling-alley and club-house near the river are full of little and big girls learning to sew. Teachers come from New York, and if the full course is taken, these girls are able at the end to make a dress from start to finish, and if they have any talent, they can trim a hat in the latest fashion. Connected with the sewing-school is a library. Each girl may take a book for herself every week and frequently one for a sister or her mother. Miss Gould is very fond of fairy stories, and has a great many of these on the shelves.

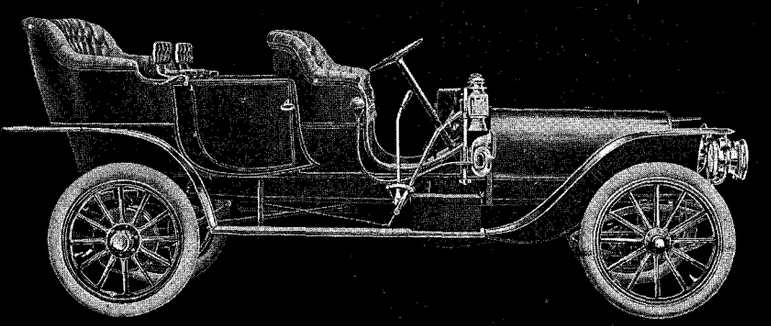
The sewing-school always closes in the autumn with a large party. Tents are put up and the lawns converted into a fairyland of games and sports. She always has some special entertainer for the occasion, besides the games here and there, in charge of some of her friends. The children move about class by class, and each has a chance to try all of the sports and compete for the prizes. Miss Gould goes from one group to another, her face as merry as those of the children, enjoying it all as much as, if not more than, they do. While there are special prizes given to the winners of each game, no child is allowed to go home without one or two little gifts.

The large Gould kennels, after the passing of the famous prize-winning St. Bernard dogs, were converted into a modern cooking-school. Every opportunity is given the girls to learn simple and economical cooking. These classes, as well as the sewing-classes, are, of course, free. On cooking-school days, Miss Gould frequently invites some friends for luncheon. The result of the morning's lesson is daintily served on the lawn near the school, and the little girls are proud indeed to prepare with their own hands food for their dear friend to eat. Miss Gould's praise of their efforts is always sincere and an inspiration to any who receives it.

Reformative Trepanning.—The Baltimore *Sun* is responsible for the story of a remarkable surgical feat whereby one George T. Wavelaid has proven himself a veritable "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The Indianapolis *Star* repeats the story, but is apparently somewhat skeptical about its authenticity, tho in very fulsome terms it disclaims any doubt concerning what its contemporary publishes as fact. The semihumorous narrative of the *Star* runs as follows:

In his youth Mr. Wavelaid was wild and wicked, which is plausible enough for a Marylander, but at the age of twenty-one he suffered a severe accident that caused a complete loss of memory. Otherwise his health was good, but his friends had to take him in hand as a child and teach him to talk, to read, and all the rest. This educational process was continued with such zeal that at the age of twenty-eight

1908 Franklins



Type H six-cylinder seven passenger touring-car, 42 horse power, $4000 – top and special equipment or colors, extra.

Forty per cent more power without more weight.

The greatest advance since automobiling began.

16 h. p. Touring-car $1850
16 h. p. Runabout $1750
28 h. p. Touring-car or Runabout $2850
42 h. p. Touring-car or Runabout $4000
Landaulets and Limousines.
Prices f. o. b. Syracuse

Send for book of Advance News.

H H FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

ADVERTISING AN AUTOMOBILE

You cannot use all of the mediums that offer various value for your purpose, but there are some that no man who studies conditions carefully and who looks to the future of his business can possibly omit.

You purchase great *influence among men of influence* in The Literary Digest. It is a national selling force that no combination of magazines or newspapers can duplicate.

Annual Automobile Number, October 26th. Copy required October 18th.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

1908 MODEL

VICTOR HAND-FORGED
Water cooled engine; wheels 37 inches; 1 1-4 inch solid rubber tires; speed from 1 to 25 miles per hour. No country too rough for the **Hand-Forged Victor**
Price $450.00, including leather top, fenders, lamps, horn, tools, etc. Dos a Dos seat $40 extra. Write for full particulars.
Victor Automobile Mfg. Co. 108 Carroll St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

Whitman

$12 to $65

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"
The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A Pure Cocoa of Undoubted Quality and Excellence of Manufacture"

Walter Baker's

A distinguished London physician, in giving some hints concerning the proper preparation of cocoa, says:

"Start with a pure cocoa of undoubted quality and excellence of manufacture, and which bears the name of a respectable firm. This point is important, for there are many cocoas on the market which have been doctored by the addition of alkali, starch, malt, kola, hops, etc."

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

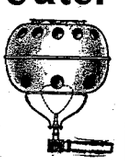
48 HIGHEST AWARDS in Europe and America

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780

The Giant Heater

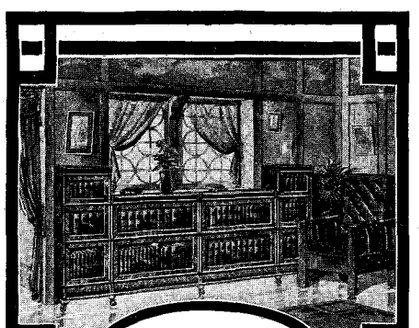
On Lamp

applied to central-draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*



On Gas

Send for booklet and testimonials. Price complete, carriage prepaid,
Polished Brass, $1.50; Nickel Plated, 2.00
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after 10 days' trial.
THE GIANT HEATER CO., 1861 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.



Macey

BOOKCASES

Rich in appearance, capacity large, books easy of access, doors move noiselessly and perfectly, sections for every conceivable space full, half and corner sections—all dimensions for all sizes of books.

Fully illustrated in **Art Catalog No. P-1207,** sent on request. Sold by dealers or direct from factory, freight paid.

The Macey Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
FORMERLY THE FRED MACEY CO., *Ltd.*
Branch Retail Stores:
New York, 343 B'way. Chicago, 80-82 Wabash Av.
Boston, 49 Franklin St.
Philadelphia, 1017 Chestnut St.

he was well informed, and in every way normal except for his absolute lack of memory of his earlier years. The care taken in his second training had made him a model of morality, and he was a devout Christian.

But Mr. Wavelaid had lost none of the element of curiosity, and he had a wild desire to get his memory of earlier dates. A study of his own case convinced him that he had suffered a fracture of the skull, and that his loss of memory was due to a portion of the skull pressing on his brain. He called in eminent specialists, who confirmed his idea, and an operation was decided on. It was successfully performed, and when the unnatural pressure was removed his memory speedily returned, and he had all the store of knowledge and brain power of his youth, added to what he had since acquired. These harmonized very well, but unfortunately his old spiritual nature came back also, and there was a hopeless conflict between his earlier and later selves. On the one side he was a libertine, on the other a gentleman; on one a jeering infidel, on the other a consistent Christian; on one a kind and tender friend and relative, on the other a heartless oppressor of all within his power.

His condition was horrible. Other men have felt the two natures struggling within them, but none as this man who had had those two natures developed separately to maturity, and now consciously had them pitted against each other in their full strength. His reason was beginning to totter, and he realized that he must escape from the awful strain or go mad. He hastily summoned the experts, and by a carefully prepared gold plate they restored the pressure on his brain as it had been before the last operation. It was successful. Memory of the old time was again lost, and with it went the depraved nature and the tendency to evil. Mr. Hyde was banished forever, and Dr. Jekyll is left to continue a decent and honorable existence, freed even from the memory of his sinful days.

The possibilities which this case opens to the world are far-reaching. It is well established that changes of pressure on the brain affect both the mental and the moral nature, and recently a distinguished criminologist proposed the reform of perverts and depraved youth by trepanning operations. It is generally conceded that the only way to reform some people is by cracking them on the head, which shows that in some cases more pressure is needed. In these days when a protest has been made against sensational methods of conversion, the time would appear to be at hand for a rational and scientific system of moral regeneration. Why not have sinners examined by competent surgeons and by operations increase or decrease the brain pressure as may be needed?

The Romantic Alvarado.—Pedro Alvarado, the Mexican peon who made a bid for fame recently by offering to pay off the whole of his country's debt, is pictured in the New York *Times* as a man of more imagination than business sagacity. That he is, or has been, a man of great wealth is not denied, but this wealth, we are told, has come to him in spite of his lack of commercial shrewdness. The Palmilla mine, the silver bonanza from which his fortune has been taken, is described by the writer as a stupendous and horrible example of an unbusinesslike operation. Alvarado, it is asserted, receives only a small portion of the wealth really taken from the earth. The owner, however, is a man of immense pride and has great hopes for the future of his mine, even if he is not himself to enjoy the profits. The writer of this article had visited the mine and been entertained at dinner by Alvarado. He reports thus some of the things he learned:

Alvarado is careful to see that his visitors do not miss any important item in his mine, and on this occasion it was all of four hours before he had shown everything he wished to exhibit. Then came an invitation to dinner, and, the invitation having been accepted, the mine-owner accompanied his guest to the surface and gave the necessary orders to his cook.

While Alvarado was waiting the call of the cook, his visitor had an excellent opportunity to study his

Culinary Success

Is a matter of good seasoning. More than one Famous Chef earned his reputation by the judicious use of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Hon. David J. Brewer

Hon. Martin A. Knapp

Edward Everett Hale

LAW DEPARTMENT

Intercontinental University

WASHINGTON, D. C.
(14th & L Sts.)

Wm. Macon Coleman, Dean; Justice David J. Brewer, U. S. Supreme Court; Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission; Edward Everett Hale, Members of the Board of Trustees.

Two Years' Course in Law that secures admission to the bar in nearly all the States. Also a post graduate course. Moderate charges. Instruction by mail exclusively. Send for Year Book.

6% BANKING BY MAIL

The management of this bank is simplified by our unvarying rule to invest our funds exclusively in first mortgages on improved and productive real estate. Write for booklet "F."

EQUITABLE BANKING & LOAN CO.
GEO. A. SMITH, Pres. MACON, GA.

PROVE IT "ON YOUR WORK" AT OUR EXPENSE

$25

Take the Rapid Computer into your office. Set it to work right where you want it—on your books. It will add, multiply, divide, subtract—do all the tiresome problems **without a mistake.** Does everything any adding machine will do except list and doesn't cost **one-tenth as much.** We send you

The Rapid Computer

on free trial—express prepaid. If it makes good or better—you'll owe us $25. If you don't want it—send it back, and you won't owe us a cent.

Catalog Free.

THE RAPID COMPUTER CO.
260 Lake Shore Rd., Benton Harbor, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

personality and his character. He is a little man, weighing about 120 pounds, quick, alert, and extremely nervous. He has a well-shaped head with prominent forehead, topped by a short crop of black hair. He wears a stubby beard that shows the lack of care. His features are pleasant, barring an unusually pointed nose, and when he smiles he shows some very good teeth. He is forty-four years old. He has a keen sense of humor, appreciates a joke, and is always ready both to give and take. His knowledge of things is limited to the confines of Chihuahua, his native state. He knows almost nothing of the world.

He is a devout Catholic, and in various little nooks in his mine chapels have been constructed, which he never passes without doffing his cap and making the sign of the cross.

His charity abounds on all sides, and he constantly has men employed in excess of his needs simply to keep their families out of want. When he was asked why he still retained the antiquated burros and ore wagons to carry his ore to Parral instead of installing a tramway, he said: "What would all my men and 500 burros do if they had no ore to carry?" It is along this line of reasoning that Alvarado has built up a philosophy of his own, which, while it perhaps is comical, can not help arouse certain admiration for his character.

Up to five months ago Alvarado's mine was hoisting about 150 tons a day, of which about fifty tons were sent away for treatment and the balance left on the dumps. The American mining engineer is almost overcome when told that it takes 500 men to accomplish such a little work, but of course he does not appreciate the extraordinary conditions that prevail at the Palmilla.

While no one at the mine knows definitely what the ore yields per ton, it is believed that the high-grade will average from $250 to $500 per ton, and that the low-grade will run from $15 to $35 a ton. The values are all present in silver, with some occasional lead ores.

The mine at the time of the visit referred to was making about 800 gallons of water per minute, but the pumps were quite able to take care of this flow. Here again one is put in close touch with Alvarado's lack of business sense. Instead of draining the mine by a tunnel which he could easily run at the base of the mountain where his mine is located, he goes to work and has all the water pumped to the top of the hill from where it flows to the bottom again through sluices built for the purpose.

The surface equipment at the Palmilla is on a par with the best that can be seen at any large American mine. His repair shops are of the best and he has never been known to turn down any suggestion for improvements that have ever been made to him, unless the offers interfered with his principles. There is a leak somewhere, however, between the gross profits and the net income, which up to this time no one has ever been able to explain. It is this unknown drain that has practically ruined Alvarado to-day and that has made it necessary for him to pledge all he owns to raise a bare $300,000.

Alvarado's head waiter is his granduncle, and it was he who brought the word that dinner was served. The dinner company was no sooner seated than it was called to its feet to drink a toast to the mine with a heavy dark beer of American manufacture. Every man was required to empty his goblet, which was then replaced with a goblet of choice wine.

The host's table manners were, however, the one thing about the dinner never to be forgotten. Bent over the table so that his mouth was on the dead level with his plate, he shunted the food from plate to mouth with his tortilla in a fashion that was remarkable to say the least. . . . . .

The meal consisted of about six courses, beginning with the soup in which the flavor of garlic predominated, and ending with a combination of rice pudding and goats' milk. While, perhaps, not palatable to the taste of the average epicure, the food was wholesome and satisfying.

The dogs, who were fed under the table at the same time that the guests were eating above, consumed a dish of chicken fricassee that made the visitors all wish that for once they could pass for canines. A good after-dinner Mexican cigar ended the séance.

One of the attendants, in whose company the visitor smoked, set forth the origin of one of Alvarado's freakish doings. It seems that one Angelo

Lunch Always Tastes Good

if you have found the birds, if your dogs have worked well, and above all if your shells have been right. Shells loaded with

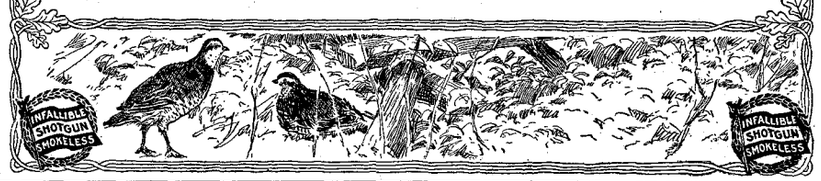
"INFALLIBLE"
SMOKELESS

are always right. "INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS is the only dense powder made in America and is the best dense powder made anywhere. It is a shotgun smokeless powder that is made to be used in any and all kinds of weather. It is not affected by heat or cold, dryness or dampness. Its accuracy and reliability make it what its name implies—"INFALLIBLE."

Nobody can make a mistake in specifying "INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS in their loaded shells

(N. B.—**Du Pont Rifle Powders** meet all requirements. Write for descriptive folders, stating caliber and make of rifle.)

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company
Established 1802 **Wilmington. Delaware**



"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Decorative Wall Coverings

Richness of decorative effect in wall coverings is best attained by preserving complete harmony in the general color scheme of a room. The effects in homes where

FAB-RI-KO-NA

(Trade Mark Registered in U. S. Pat. Off. and in Pat. Off. in Gt. Britain)

WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

adorn the walls are refined and artistic, because the colors blend perfectly with the furnishings and woodwork into an harmonious whole. Moreover, FAB-RI-KO-NA fabrics are strong and durable, prevent walls from cracking, do not tear easily, and are clean, sanitary and economical.

FAB-RI-KO-NA colors are permanent. Exhaustive tests have proved beyond question that FAB-RI-KO-NA Woven Wall Coverings hold their colors. Look for Trade Mark "FAB-RI-KO-NA" on back of goods.

"New Ideas for Home Decoration"

If you are planning to decorate your walls, send 10 cents for our new book, *"New Ideas for Home Decoration."* Written by John Taylor, the eminent authority on interior decoration, and illustrated with ten designs in color by John Ednie, this book will show some of the artistic possibilities of FAB-RI-KO-NA, and suggest a scheme of treatment for your own home.

Our experts will devise a color scheme suited to your needs. You can see actual samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA in contrast with woodwork in natural shades. Write for information. Address

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
24 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.

FAB-RI-KO-NA Woven Wall Coverings are known and sold by all first-class Decorators.

Papa or Mamma

send your name and address for a copy of LITTLE FOLKS, the best magazine in the world for children from 8 to 12. It contains dear little stories and poems in big type for the youngest readers and an abundance of stories just right to read aloud to tiny listeners. It has many sweet and dainty pictures and interesting, helpful departments. There is nothing just like it. Let us send a free copy.

Agents Wanted

S. E. CASSINO, Dept. L, SALEM, MASS.

DEAFNESS

"The Morley 'Phone"

A miniature Telephone for the Ear, invisible, easily adjusted and entirely comfortable. Makes low sounds and whispers plainly heard.

Over fifty thousand sold, giving instant relief from deafness and head noises. **There are but few cases of deafness that cannot be benefited.**

Write for booklet and testimonials

THE MORLEY COMPANY, Dept. 85
31 South 16th Street, Philadelphia

Garcia, while under the influence of a draft of mescal, taunted Alvarado for not undertaking some large national enterprise with his reputed vast wealth, and suggested that he pay off the national debt of Mexico. Without the least hesitation Alvarado agreed to do this, and from that encounter dates the fame of Alvarado that has spread to the four corners of the earth.

The article in our "Personal" columns in the issue of September 21, entitled "How the President Rests," should have been credited to *The Broadway Magazine*, instead of *The Metropolitan Magazine*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Looked Over the House.—Leaving the key of an empty house with a neighbor in order that likely tenants may inspect the premises is common. The owner of a house on Lexington Avenue has for good reason decided to keep the key of his house himself for the future.

Hearing that some one had been "looking over" the house, the landlord called on the old woman who had been entrusted with the key.

"Well, Mrs. ——," he said. "So you've had a party after the house?"

"I'm not too sure," was the reply.

"Want time to think it over, maybe?"

"No, I don't think he does. What he wants is an opportunity. When he got the key he went across the street, and as I heard nothing from him for an hour or so, I followed. He'd taken all the door-knobs and every ounce of lead about the place, but he'd left the house. Maybe he's coming back for that, too, as he didn't return the key."—*New York Times.*

Balloonists' Crime.—The following advertisement is published in the *Kreisblatt*, a newspaper published at Hoechst, near Wiesbaden: "Can any one favor me with the names of the balloonists who, when passing over the village of Ried last Thursday evening, dropt a bag of ballast down my chimney, and completely ruined a fruit-tart which I was cooking?—Julia Schmidt, 14, Britzelgasse, Ried."

Usurping the Editorial Prerogative.—EDITOR (to caller who had been airing his views): "Look here, are you the editor of this paper?"

CALLER—"No, no; certainly not."

EDITOR—"Very well, then; don't stand there and talk like a fool!"—*London Sketch.*

Company Oleo.—Strolling into a grocer's shop the other day, a little boy asked for half a pound of margarine. He was being served, and the shopman was about to wrap the margarine up in paper when the lad exclaimed: "Please, sir, my muver wants to know if yer'll stamp a cow on it, 'cos we're having cump'ny:"—*London Farm and Home.*

The Dog's Disposition.—The superintendent of streets in Cleveland recently summoned to his presence an Irish officer, to whom he said: "It is reported to me that there is a dead dog in Horner Street. I want you to see to its disposition." "Yis, sorr," said the subordinate. In half an hour the Irishman telephoned his chief as follows: "I have made inquiries about the dog's disposition, and I find that it was a savage one."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

WHAT DID JEFFERSON SAY?

Pretty hard to tell nowadays unless you have some authoritative, handy guide to his utterances. "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia" is the most useful and authentic work. It not only tells what he said, but why, when and where, all arranged in a time-saving way. Let us tell you about this important work.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London.

PIERCE

of Steam and Hot Water Heating

will heat your home with **comfort** and **economy.** The **comfort** is due to the ease with which this system is operated and to the uniformity with which the heat is distributed throughout every room in the house, no matter how exposed it may be.

The **economy** is due to freedom from repairs and to the low cost of maintenance. One third less in cost of fuel than hot air furnaces and much less than other Steam and Hot Water systems in cost of repairs, because **Pierce Boilers and Radiators** are made by expert workmen, of the best materials, in one of the largest and finest factories in the world.

Thousands have been in use with little or no repairs for the past thirty years. Made in 300 styles and sizes to meet every requirement. Nearly 200,000 in use. Sold through local dealers everywhere.

"Pierce Quality" Sanitary Plumbing

goods are ideal equipments for Bath, Laundry and Kitchen.

Write to-day for "Common Sense Heating and Sanitary Plumbing," a practical and interesting book. It is Free.

"It pays to procure both Heating and Plumbing goods of the same manufacture."

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co.

28 James St. Syracuse, N. Y.

SEE EUROPE

in 1908

Without Expense to Yourself.

Full Particulars by mail. *Write at once.*

THE CIRCLE, 44 E. 23d St., New York

Heart Palpitation

is caused by generation of gas in the stomach. Charcoal absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

are made of purest charcoal. Try them for palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, and indigestion.

FOR 10c. in stamps, a full size **25c.** box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman,* 41 *Astor House, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No Nature Fake about This.—The alleged case of a bird making a splint for its broken leg is no more wonderful than this:

A Welsh rabbit, about to be devoured by an enemy, made itself stringy and tied the strings to a plate, fork, and toast in a brave effort to keep from being dragged to its doom.

I saw this with my own eyes, but refrain from giving my right name for fear of drawing upon me displeasure.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

A Scholarly Wit.—The quick mind of the late Dr. Haig-Brown, master of the famous Charterhouse school in London, was ever ready to seize upon an absurdity and give it a witty turn.

A fond parent once wrote asking him to "inter" her son at Charterhouse.

"Dear Madam," he wrote back, "I shall be most happy to undertake your son."—*London Telegraph.*

Trouble for the Editor.—"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy, dejectedly. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say. I don't care if you cheek them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady with hard features and an acid expression. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him!" she protested. "I'm his wife!"

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

That is why he found himself on the floor, with the lady sitting on his neck and smacking his head with a ruler, and that is why there is a new boy wanted there.—*Answers.*

A French Bull.—"They thought more of the Legion of Honor in the time of the First Napoleon than they do now," said a well-known Frenchman. "The Emperor one day met an old one-armed veteran.

"'How did you lose your arm?' he asked.

"'Sire, at Austerlitz.'

"'And were you not decorated?'

"'No, sire.'

"'Then here is my own cross for you; I make you chevalier!'

"'Your Majesty names me chevalier because I have lost one arm! What would your Majesty have done had I lost both arms?'

"'Oh, in that case I should have made you officer of the Legion!'

"Whereupon the old soldier immediately drew his sword and cut off his other arm!"

There is no particular reason to doubt this story. The only question is, how did he do it?—*Modern Society.*

Reminding the Burglar.—Jones was a very courageous man, and when, one stormy night, he heard mysterious noises in his house at Ryader, he took a revolver and decided thoroughly to explore the place. On reaching the hall the light from his candle disclosed to view a typical Bill Sykes, laden with a bulging sack, and just on the point of letting himself out.

"Hallo!" cried Jones. "Come back, you."

"What's that?" said the burglar. "Ah, yes, the silver candlestick! Permit me!" (Takes it from the hand of the astonished Jones, and puts it into his bag.) "Ten thousand thanks! Have I forgotten anything else?"—*Penny Pictorial.*

The Height of Majesty.—"And so she is very queenly? I suppose she's the kind of woman who is never afraid to enter the grandest drawing-room."

"Oh, more majestic than that! She's the kind of woman who's never afraid to enter her own kitchen."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Chill Fall Nights

Before the fires are lighted, when the evenings are chilly and damp, the room in which you sit should be warm and dry for your health's sake as well as comfort.

PERFECTION Oil Heater

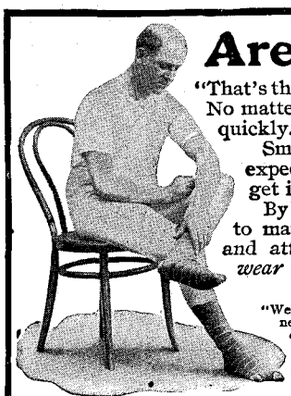
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

is just the thing for this time of year. Touch a match to the wick—turn it up as far as it will go. You can't turn it too high, the Smokeless Device prevents. Heats a large room in a few minutes and can be carried easily from one room to another. Handsomely finished in nickel or japan. Burns 9 hours with one filling. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo** Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household purposes. Gives a clear, steady light. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Handsome—simple—satisfactory. Every lamp guaranteed.

If you cannot get heater and lamp at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



Are Your Sox Insured?

"That's the second pair of sox I've gone through inside of a week. No matter what I pay for them, they seem to wear out just as quickly. Guess I'll have to start wearing leather stockings."

Small wonder our friend is disgusted. He has a right to expect value and comfort for his money. And he would get it, too, if he only knew of Holeproof Hosiery.

By a new process of combining certain yarns, we are able to manufacture hose which are not only most comfortable and attractive in appearance, but which we guarantee *to wear six months without holes.*

OUR GUARANTEE

"We guarantee to any purchaser of Holeproof Sox or Holeproof Stockings that they will need no darning for 6 mo ths. If they should, we agree to replace them with new ones provided they are returned to us within 6 months from date of sale to wearer."

You pay no more for them than the ordinary kind, but get five to ten times longer service.

Holeproof Hosiery

Guaranteed to Wear for Six Months Without Holes

Men's Holeproof Sox

Fast colors—Black; Tan (light or dark); Pearl and Navy Blue. Sizes 9 to 12. Egyptian Cotton (medium or light weight) sold only in boxes containing six pairs of one size—assorted colors if desired—six months' guarantee ticket with each pair. Per box of six pairs..... $2.00

Women's Holeproof Stockings

Fast Colors—Black; Tan. Sizes 8 to 11. Extra reinforced garter tops. Egyptian cotton, sold only in boxes containing six pairs of one size—assorted colors if desired—six months' guarantee with each pair. Per box of six pairs..... $2.00

HOW TO ORDER

Most good dealers sell Holeproof Hosiery. If yours doesn't, we'll supply you direct, shipping charges prepaid upon receipt of price. Look for our trade mark—don't let any dealer deceive you with inferior goods.

Write for Free Booklet. *If you want to know how to do away with darning and discomfort, read what delighted wearers say.* The booklet is free for the asking.

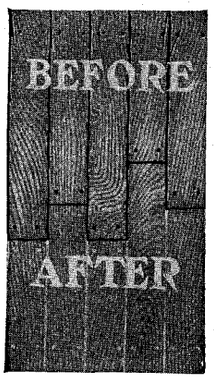
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, 49 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

YOU can

Refinish Your Old Floors

So They Will LOOK LIKE New



Section of flooring—cracks in lower portion filled with Johnson's Crack Filler.

Make your old floors **match your woodwork or furniture.**

To prove how easily, how pleasantly and how **cheaply** you can make your home artistic, we have prepared a handsome illustrated booklet describing **Johnson's Wood Finishes** which we will send you upon request, so that **every reader** of this publication can learn how easily the home may be beautified.

This booklet gives full instructions showing exactly how to refinish wood so you can't possibly make a mistake. It tells all about **Johnson's Electric Solvo,** which instantly removes all old paint and varnish from wood; **Johnson's Crack Filler** for filling unsightly cracks; it immediately hardens and will not shrink; **Johnson's Wood Dye** colors the wood any desired shade; **Johnson's Prepared Wax** produces a beautiful, artistic, durable polish.

You can dye your floors practically any shade to match your woodwork or furniture. Colors are Light Oak, Brown Weathered Oak, Green Weathered Oak, Forest Green, Moss Green, Flemish, Brown Flemish, Bog Oak, Mission Oak, Mahogany.

Don't put it off; write NOW, while you think of it, for this 32-page color booklet—"*The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture*" sent FREE—mention edition LD 10.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.
"The Wood-Finishing Authorities."

FOR THE DEAF
ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

ACOUSTIC CO., 1263 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST

All use for old-fashioned Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions because VINOL is much better.

Vinol is a delicious *modern* Cod Liver preparation without oil, made by a scientific extractive and concentrating process from fresh Cod's Livers, combining with peptonate of iron all the medicinal, healing, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil *but no oil.* Vinol is much superior to old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions because while it contains all the medicinal value they do, unlike them Vinol is deliciously palatable and agreeable to the weakest stomach. An old and valuable remedy improved by modern science. *To build up strength for old people, delicate children, weak, run-down persons, after sickness, and for all pulmonary troubles Vinol is unexcelled.*

FOR SALE AT YOUR LEADING DRUG STORE

Exclusive Agency Given to One Druggist in a Place

If there is no Vinol agency where you live, send us your druggist's name and we will give him the agency.

TRIAL SAMPLE FREE

CHESTER KENT & CO. No. 221. Boston, Mass.

Often the Case.—MOTHER—"Willie, it's very naughty of you to do that when your grandmother told you not to."

WILLIE—"Well, she began it. She told me not to before I did it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Home Team.—When Mr. Jones's seventh son was born, there was great rejoicing. Two or three days after the event, one of the neighbors, meeting Tommy, the eldest son, asked if he were not sorry that his baby brother was not a baby sister.

Tommy shook his head.

"No, ma'am, not me!" he replied with great decision. "Y' see we're tryin' for a baseball nine."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The Point of View.—HICKS—"Talk about Friday being an unlucky day! George Washington was born on Friday; the Declaration of Independence was signed on Friday, and the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday."

WICKS—"Well, all that was unlucky for the British, wasn't it?"—*Somerville Journal.*

Close Quarters.—Any one who has ever traveled on the New York Subway in rush hours can easily appreciate the following:

A little man, wedged into the middle of a car, suddenly thought of pickpockets, and quite as suddenly remembered that he had some money in his overcoat. He plunged his hand into his pocket and was somewhat shocked upon encountering the fist of a fat fellow passenger.

"Aha!" snorted the latter. "I caught you that time!"

"Leggo!" snarled the little man. "Leggo my hand!"

"Pickpocket!" hissed the fat man.

"Scoundrel!" retorted the little one.

Just then a tall man in their vicinity glanced up from his paper.

"I'd like to get off here," he drawled, "if you fellows don't mind taking your hands out of my pocket."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Not What He Meant.—"No," said Kadley, "I never associate with my inferiors. Do you?"

"Really, I can't say," replied Miss Cutting. "I don't think I ever met any of your inferiors!"—*Judy.*

Imprudent.

When mother boxes Mary's ears,
She stands in tears and blubbers;
O foolish child, to stand in tears
Without a pair of rubbers.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

Disgusting.—"Was no one injured in the railway collision, Count?"

"No; nevertheless, it was a most painful situation. First, second, third, and fourth class passengers all mingled together. Simply unheard of!"—*Transatlantic Tales.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 26.—Generals Masso Parra, Juan Ducassi, and Yara Miret are arrested in Havana charged with conspiring against public order.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, according to a dispatch from Glasgow, has ordered the construction of a transatlantic steamer larger than the *Lusitania.*

September 27.—Secretary Taft and his party arrive on board the *Minnesota* at Yokohama.

Let This Keep You Young and Healthy

Vibration is stimulation, uniform massage, nature's way for treating ills and premature aging.

Most all ills come from improper circulation of the blood, and you rub or massage your body to relieve the pain, because massaging quickens the blood circulation.

The Moon Vibrator sends a thrill through your entire system and restores vitality in every vein of your body.

The Moon Vibrator is a preventive and relief for Headaches, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and revives you after a wearisome day. It saves its cost in doctors' bills.

MOON Vibrator, $15

It develops the muscles of the neck and bust and rounds them into graceful form and beauty. It removes wrinkles, crowsfeet and blackheads, reduces double chin and over-stoutness and gives the skin a healthy, rosy color.

Used on the hair it stimulates the congested blood vessels of the scalp.

The Moon Vibrator has more power and more efficiency than the $45 to $100 vibrators, without the expense of a heavy motor.

It is operated by either direct, alternating or battery currents. You can attach one to the electric light bracket in your home; turn on the power and vibrator is ready for use.

The Moon Vibrator weighs only 22 ounces, requires no repairing, oiling or adjusting.

You Can Try One 2 Weeks for Nothing

We will let you use a Moon Vibrator in your own home on a two weeks' free trial—you can test its real worth before you decide to buy one. Write today for booklet on Vibration. Address,

Moon Vibrator Co., 117 Indiana St., Chicago

SLIP IT INTO YOUR TRUNK

"Parisians Out of Doors"

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

The author pictures every form of out-of-door amusement in and about the capital of the world's fun. With numerous drawings and photographs by the author and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

HARDERFOLD HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR

Inter-Air-Space System

Is two-fold throughout, affording protection against the vicissitudes of our variable climate to

Invalids Accountants
Professional Men
Merchants Accountants

And all occupations in life, indoor or out

Over eleven hundred physicians

have united in testifying to the sanitary excellence of the HARDERFOLD system of underclothing,

HARDERFOLD FABRIC CO.
166 River Street, Troy N. Y.
Send for Catalogue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

September 28.—Five departments in the South of France are suffering from floods, and the damage in Hérault alone is estimated at $4,000,000.

September 29.—It is announced that the British home, Channel, and Atlantic fleets, under the command of Lord Charles Beresford, will start about October 14 for maneuvers in the North Sea.

Secretary of War Taft holds a long conference with the Japanese minister of war in Tokyo.

Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, declares relations between his country and the United States are so satisfactory it will be unnecessary for Secretary Root to discuss matters of State with President Diaz.

September 30.—The Royal Swedish Yacht Club sends an inquiry to the New York Yacht Club regarding a challenge for the *America's* cup.

An administrative decree providing for the separation of Church and State in Algeria is issued at Paris.

America is represented by thirty-seven exhibitors at the opening of the annual salon in Paris.

Boxers destroy a Catholic mission and the China Inland Mission at Kanchoufu, killing a French priest. All Americans escape without harm.

October 1.—An imperial Chinese edict decrees compulsory education for all.

President Diaz welcomes Secretary Root at the National Palace in Mexico City.

October 2.—The Japanese Emperor receives Secretary Taft in private audience at Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. Taft are afterward guests of the Emperor and Empress at luncheon.

October 3.—The United States Commission sent to Europe to try to find a basis for just appraisals of imports discusses the subject with French officials in the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Domestic.

September 26.—President Roosevelt announces that while his personal opinion of the Oklahoma constitution is "not fit for publication," he will give it his official approval.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, surgeon-general of the army, shows the death-rate for 1906 to be the lowest since 1898.

American bankers, in convention at Atlantic City, after a spirited contest, go on record as favoring the credit-currency plan promulgated by the association's commission.

September 27.—Steps are taken in New York to form a National Independence League of the various State leagues under the direction of W. R. Hearst.

September 28.—Secretary Metcalf announces that contracts for seven submarines of the *Octopus* type have been awarded to the Electric Boat Company.

Fifteen persons are killed and about twenty are injured, some fatally, in a collision of the Baltimore and Ohio fast Chicago express with a freight train at Bellaire, O.

September 29.—Mr. Small, national president of the telegraphers, declares that 18,000 union operators are on strike and less than 2,200 are at work.

President Roosevelt leaves Washington on his Western and Southern trip.

September 30.—President Roosevelt delivers the principal address at the dedication of the William McKinley monument in Canton, O., in the presence of 50,000 persons.

The will of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, filed for probate in Philadelphia, bequeathes coal lands valued at over $1,000,000 to Swarthmore College on condition that it stop participation in intercollegiate sports.

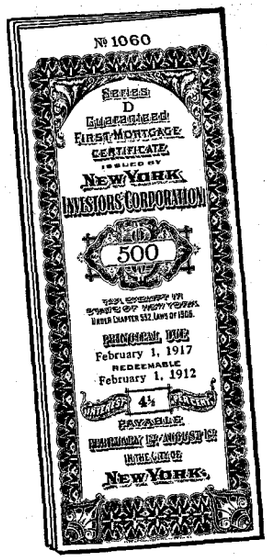
Thirteen States are represented at St. Louis in the conference of attorney-generals invited to discuss antitrust legislation.

October 1.—Aeronauts headed by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell organize an association to conduct experiments in air-ships.

October 2.—President Roosevelt, at St. Louis, declares that if the United States is not to acknowledge itself a weak and timid nation, a fighting navy must be maintained.

William E. Borah, United States Senator, is acquitted on the first ballot by the jury in Boisé, Idaho, which tried him on the charges of land frauds.

October 3.—Women of the Episcopal Church present $222,000 to the Board of Missions at the triennial convention of the Church in Richmond, Va.



DO you care more for the interest on your money than for the principal?

You can get 6% or more for a while, but will you ever get the principal back?

The highest type of investment is a first mortgage on New York City real estate, guaranteed by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company (capital and surplus, $5,500,000).

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES place this security at the disposal of all investors.

A descriptive booklet on request.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000.

176 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY or 175 REMSEN ST BROOKLYN

Financial Advertising will be given special attention in our sisue of

OCTOBER 26TH

Our consistent policy of excluding doubtful and undesirable announcements, and the unquestioned confidence our readers have in our pages, combined with essential quality of circulation, makes our columns of ever-increasing value for conservative investment publicity.

FORMS CLOSE OCT. 18th

The Literary Digest

INVEST NOW

Careful and conservative investors are taking advantage of the present market to buy the best bonds and stocks.

New York 50-year Gold 4 1-2's
Boston 30-year 4's
Lake Shore Gold 4's, 1931
Delaware and Hudson Gold 4 1-2's, 1922

and other high grade investments now return a larger income than usual. Send for bond list and our book, "How to Invest."

ADAMS & CO.

13 Congress Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Write any bank or business house in Fort Atkinson if you have doubts about the farm.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER: Four pounds of Jones Dairy Farm Sausages for $1.00, Express Prepaid. See below.

DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

For forty years I have been making good, pure, old-fashioned dairy farm sausage. I use only choice cuts from little dairy-fed pigs, pure spices and salt—no preservatives, adulterants or fillers. My sausage is considered by my customers the most delicious made, simply because of the quality of the ingredients and the fact that it is made according to an inimitable old-fashioned recipe that produces a sausage savory, tender and delicious. I number among my customers Mr. S. B. Chapin, Mr. George W. Perkins, Mr. John W. Gates, Senator J. H. Millard of Nebraska, and other well known people. If you want to try Jones Dairy Farm Sausage and your dealer doesn't keep it, I'll make you this

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Four Pounds for $1.00, Express Prepaid

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

I will send you, upon receipt of $1.00, 4 pounds of my famous "Little Pig" sausage, express prepaid east of Colorado and north of Alabama; outside this territory add 40c. for additional express charges. Repeat orders filled at regular prices. M. C. JONES.

Send your order to-day or write for booklet telling all about my Pure Food Products—Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc.—and how to cook my sausage to best bring out its delicious zest and flavor.

JONES DAIRY FARM **P. O. Box 610** **Fort Atkinson, Wis.**

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HARD TIMES COMING? NO!

"Impossible," says JAMES W. VAN CLEAVE, President, National Association of Manufacturers, representing Fifteen Billions of Dollars Capital—and he ought to know. This is only one of many cheer-up Articles in

THE CIRCLE

FOR OCTOBER

HAMLIN GARLAND
ELBERT HUBBARD
HENRY GEORGE, Jr.
WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE
DAN BEARD
EDWARD EVERETT HALE
ANNE WARNER
WILLIAM McLEOD RAINE
SAM LOYD
PORTER EMERSON BROWNE

and Many Others Contribute

BEST YET Stirring, Uplifting Articles, Fiction and Illustrations for Men and Women

Get It from Your Newsdealer Now---15 Cents

New York : FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY : London

READY IN A FEW DAYS

HUMOROUS HITS

And How to Hold an Audience

By GRENVILLE KLEISER. This is the title of a new book by the author of "How to Speak in Public," which book has had an unusually large sale within the few months after its first issue. Mr. Kleiser's aim, in the present volume, has been to provide a series of selections, humorous, wise and pathetic, which may be used as declamations for social, professional or school use. Many of the selections have never before been published. He also tells how to hold an audience. 12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.00, *net;* by mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

JUST READY

STARS of the OPERA

(New Edition). By MABEL WAGNALLS. This popular work contains descriptive sketches of the plots and the music of Semiramide, Faust, Werther, Carmen, Lohengrin, Aida, The Huguenots, The Flying Dutchman, Hamlet, Lakmé, Pagliacci, and Orpheus and Eurydice, and intimate personal chats with the leading opera prima donne. The New Edition contains a considerable amount of new matter, including interviews with Mmes. Melba, Calvé and Geraldine Farrar, and a new analysis of Madame Butterfly. 12mo, Cloth, 400 pp., half-one portraits of many singers. $1.20, *net*. By mail, $1.30.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

JUST READY

Twenty-three Tales from TOLSTOY

Translated by L. and A. MAUDE

This attractive little volume is divided into seven parts:

I. Tales for Children.
II. Popular Stories.
III. A Fairy Tale.
IV. Stories Written to Pictures.
V. Folk-Tales Retold.
VI. Adaptations from the French.
VII. Stories Given to Aid the Persecuted Jews.

THE selections have been made with great care and discrimination. Of all that Tolstoy has written, two of the tales for children, (1) "God Sees the Truth, but Waits" and (2) "A Prisoner in the Caucasus," are the ones Tolstoy likes the best. The former has to do with the forgiveness of injuries (a favorite theme with Tolstoy), and the second deals with the simplest of feelings common to all men—fear, courage, pity, endurance, etc.

16mo, cloth, 271 pages, 75 cents, net. By mail, 80 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Will To Be Well

By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON

5th Revised Edition

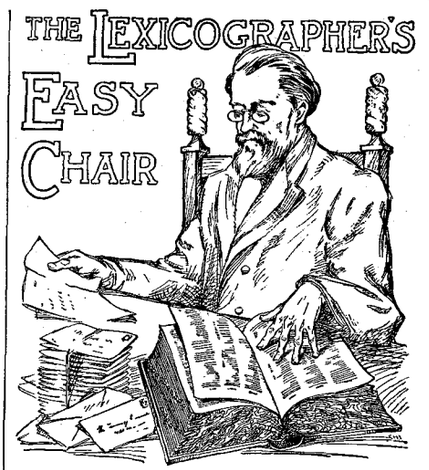
"The mind must be balanced if the physical health is to be normal. It is useless to strain after physical health through conformity to outward regulations alone. Every effort to regulate the life from the outside must fail because that is not the way God works; it is contrary to all the laws of man's life."—*The Author.*

"The author of this book is not a follower of Mrs. Eddy, but an exponent of the teachings of the 'New Thought' as they apply to the mind and the body, which has developed steadily parallel with the Christian Science movement. The distinction between the two is clearly set forth. Christian Science denies away sin, sickness, and death. The 'New Thought' claims that all three have an existence, but an existence that is overcome, not through any process of denial, but through the introduction of true thought into the mind of man."—*St. Paul Despatch.*

12mo, cloth, $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

IN THE CELTIC PAST. Irish legends, mythology and folk-lore, by ANNA MACMANUS (Ethna Carberry). 12mo, cloth, 120 pages. 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. E. R.," Durango, Colo.—"How should *benchmade* be written? A says with a hyphen and in quotation marks; B says without hyphen and with no quotation marks. Who is correct?"

Altho the term in question is not in such common use as the terms "hand-made," "home-made," "machine-made," "self-made," and "tailor-made," it should, reasoning by analogy, be written with a hyphen, but without quotation marks.

"A. S. H.," Cincinnati, O.—"Please tell me what institution confers the degree of Pd.D.? What are the requirements of study to qualify for this degree?"

Any institution that has a course in pedagogics on its list of studies. We believe that many of the State universities do so. The qualifications are that the candidate must be a college graduate or must have an equal amount of knowledge; must have had seven years' experience as a teacher and must take a two years' course and pass examinations.

"C. C. M.," New York. "In your dictionary you include among the formative elements both prefixes and suffixes. The illustrative quotation you cite from Whitney seems to restrict formative elements to suffixes only. Which is the correct definition of the word *formative?*"

The illustrative quotation from Whitney treats only of suffixes, but does not restrict the meaning of the word *formative* in its grammatical sense which is "*any* element added to a word to give it a new and special form and character, as a prefix or suffix." The Oxford University Dictionary, now in course of publication in England, supports the STANDARD DICTIONARY'S definition of *formative* and says: "A formative element," that is one "serving to form words: said chiefly of flexional and derivative *suffixes and prefixes.*"

"J. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can you tell me how many languages there are that can be put into script?"

There are more than 1,000 languages and there are dialects in addition that are counted by thousands. How many of these can be written we do not know. For a classification consult the "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Philology."

"J. F. M.," Albany, N. Y.—"May I ask your assistance in defining the word *discriminate?* In the sentence 'They shall award the contract to the lowest bid and may discriminate in favor of such bid as they deem most advantageous' does *discriminate* mean 'free selection' or 'unrestricted choice'?"

The sentence cited is ambiguous because in the first part it is explicitly set forth that the contract in question shall be awarded *to the lowest bid;* therefore, there can be discrimination only in the case that two bids remain in the class of the lowest bid. If there is only one bid in this class then there can be no discrimination.

Discrimination is the act of discerning in detail, and of acting upon the results of the observation made. In mental processes we discriminate between objects by distinguishing their differences.

We fail to note any material difference between "free selection" and "unrestricted choice." Possibly *restricted* choice was meant. However this may be, *discrimination* always involves the noting of differences between two [bids] as suggested above.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words. Minimum, 4 lines

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

WE WANT SALESMEN
THE TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO., Toledo, Ohio, a large and progressive company, making the highest type computing scales, the sale of which has met with phenomenal success, is extending its business and wants several high-grade salesmen; applicants must be between the ages of 26 and 42, have good ability, fair education, successful selling experience, and be now employed. Fidelity bond required.
If you do not care to consider the proposition yourself and have a friend who is a first class salesman who desires to better his condition, please give us his name and address, or have him communicate with us.
Your kindness will be highly appreciated.
Address, Sales Department,
TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.
Toledo, Ohio

WANTED—Position by competent and educated person as ad writer or assistant advertising manager; salary secondary consideration. Object, opportunity to acquire good position by demonstrated ability and faithful work. Best references as to character and ability. Address
Publicity, 101, LITERARY DIGEST.

A young lady, age 25, of refinement and good education, also a finished pianist, wishes a position at once as Secretary, Companion or Governess. Address 102, LITERARY DIGEST.

MAKE MONEY BY MAIL. If you have spare time and a little cash, write us today. We will teach you thoroughly by mail, assist you in your business and help make you prosperous. Particulars free.
MAIL ORDER LYCEUM,
Scranton, Pa.

PATENTED KEROSENE INCANDESCENT BURNER. Attachable to any lamp. Produces 70 candle-power light, saves 50% kerosene; readyseller everywhere; exclusive territory. FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK, 265 L, Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MEN of education to act first as solicitor and when qualified as manager of crew. Agreeable work along new lines. Not books. Commission or guaranteed salary.
L. R. BAILEY
2 W. 19th Street, New York.

AGENTS. Headquarters for fast-selling goods. Men and women, your choice of 30 different articles to sell. Full particulars free. FAIR MFG. CO., 4210 Fifth Street, Racine, Wis.

TEACHERS, Governesses, housekeepers, mothers-helpers matrons, companions, secretaries, attendants supplied. The HOPKINS EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, 1 Union Square, N. Y.

$5 to $10 Daily. Agents, Salesmen wanted for "SUVIO," powerful gas furnace which attaches to jet. Big money-maker.
SUVIO, 1072 3rd Avenue, New York.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ADVERTISING writers, Managers, Artists, Solicitors, for positions now open. Write us to-day stating position desired. Offices in 12 cities. HAPGOODS, 305-307 B'way, N. Y.

BOATS & MARINE SUPPLIES

A great many readers of the DIGEST are receiving an unusual opportunity for the purchase of
MARINE GASOLINE ENGINES
suitable for boats 14 to 35 feet. Ten sizes, 2½ to 27 horse-power. Write us for catalogue and special offer. DUBRIE MOTOR CO., 445 Guoin Street, Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patent ability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 349 "F," Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J. J. Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THE BEST INVESTMENT. If you wish a home now, or to provide one for old age, you can find no better investment than the purchase of a tract of rich Southern land at present prices in a territory just opened up by railroads. Tidewater Virginia and Eastern Carolina have the most fertile soil of any of the Southern States and a climate that is well nigh ideal. Let us send you descriptive pamphlet. F. L. MERRITT, Land and Industrial Agent, Norfolk & Southern Railway, Norfolk, Va.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

If you have funds for investment in absolutely safe securities, let us send you a descriptive memorandum of our FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOANS, with copy of booklet, "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND," explaining fully our methods of doing business. E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "8," Grand Forks, N. D.

A splendid and safe investment is offered in the 6% Gold Bonds of the San Carlos Park Syndicate, who have secured an immense tract of the finest residence land near San Francisco. Special inducements to first purchasers. Write for particulars. 395 Monadnock Building, San Francisco.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

If you are interested in Typewriters we can tell you HOW TO SAVE 25 per cent to 75 per cent. All makes, SOLD, RENTED and repaired. Branches in all large cities. Particulars on request. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 345 B'dway, New York.

WHY don't you buy a time-saving, brain-resting LOCKE ADDER? Rapid, accurate, simple, durable. Capacity 999,999,999. Price only $5.00. Booklet free. C. E. Locke Mfg. Co., 8 C St., Kensett, Iowa. U. S. A.

KLIPS (2 each of 7 sizes) for binding papers and magazines, seventy-five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price List free. H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, N. Y. Founded 1819
George Edmands Merrill, D.D., LL.D., Pres.
Magnificent equipment. Large endowment. Moderate expenses. Distinguished for her high scholastic standards and the moral tone essential to the best culture. Address Registrar Vincent B. Fisk.

PATENT LAW AND OFFICE PRACTICE by mail. Free booklet and specimen pages; thoroughly practical course. Cor. School of Pat. Law, Dept. B, 1853 Mintwood, Wash., D. C.

AUTOMOBILES AND SPORTING GOODS

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS
We have a few, absolutely new, four-cylinder cars, regular price $2,250.00, which we will sell, while they last, for $1,250.00. Name cannot be advertised on account of agreement with makers; but we guarantee the machine to be up to highest standard and built by one of the best known automobile manufacturers in America. This is a big cut—a big chance. Guaranteed; free of parts, all parts carried on hand. Also carrying largest stock of new and second-hand cars of almost every make at cut prices which cannot fail to interest prospective buyers. Send for bargain sheet 126.
TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO., 1599-1601 B'way, New York, above 48th St.

How to run an auto. Owners, operators, repair men. Homans' Self Propelled Vehicles is best practical book on automobiles, easily understood in text, diagrams and illustrations. Accepted as standard. Price $2 postpaid to any address. Order to-day, money back if not satisfied.
AUDEL CO., 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

PROF. WALTER THOMAS MILLS, the well known Orator and Writer, in order to more effectively reach the masses, has established the "NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE," an 8 page weekly publication with an able staff of correspondents. It is indispensable to one interested in modern reform movements, and also contains farm notes and GENERAL HOME READING. Circulation 50,000. Only $1.00 a year.
LABOR TRIBUNE,
311 4th Avenue, North, Seattle, Wash.

10c. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 10c. Complete in facsimile of his own handwriting. With new portrait, never before published, made by Gelert, the famous New York artist, from Lincoln's life-mask. An artistic little booklet of 16 pages, thick paper, covered with imitation hickory bark. By mail, postpaid, ten cents in stamps or coin. Twelve copies for $1.00. CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 43 West 25th Street, New York City.

THE RACE QUESTION discussed in sane manner from standpoint of Americanism in "The Voice of the Third Generation." Every patriotic American citizen should read this stirring work. Send 25 cents for copy to-day. HENRY P. FRY, 422 Temple Court, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MUSICAL

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC 12c PER COPY Arrah Wanna—Blue Bell—Bullfrog & Coon—Cheyenne—Happy Heine—Dark Eyes—Iola—Idaho—La Sorella—Poor John—Starlight—San Antonio—Would You Care—Waiting at the Church—Cavalleria Rusticana—Fifth Nocturne—Flatterer—Flower Song—Spring Song—Send 2c. postage for CATALOG. L. X. EMMONS & CO.
66-72 Leonard St., New York.

HOW TO READ MUSIC AT SIGHT. For student, amateur, or teacher. Highest testimonials, 50c. postpaid. Send for circular, James P. Downs, Box 706, New York City.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

WRITE to Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind., for literary help and material in preparing speeches, debates, essays, club papers. Expert work. Reasonable rates.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GENUINE TURQUOISE MATRIX suitable for scarf pin, brooch or ring, 75 cents. SCARABE, $1.50. Catalogs free. R. N. DICKEY, Precious Stones, Jacksonville, Fla.

HOME UTILITIES

GUARANTEED TO PROTECT CLOTHING FROM MOTHS, DUST and INSECTS. Beautiful and fragrant Red Cedar Chests and Box Couches shipped freight prepaid for your inspection. We sell direct to user. Write for booklet and prices.
PIEDMONT FURNITURE CO.
Dept. 9, Statesville, N. C.

BALSAM PILLOWS—To inhale their fragrance relieves Asthma, Hay Fever, throat and lung troubles. By express prepaid $2.00 —Balsam Sachet—postpaid 25 cents. Address Sales Dept. Balsam Pillow Co., Walker, Minn.

PHOTOGRAPHY

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS—Send for the Yunit catalog of high grade plates, papers and post cards sold direct from factory to user at factory prices. Express prepaid. Write to-day. Yunit Chemical Co., 26 Ave. Y, Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

Dogs, Pigeons, Poultry Pheasants, Ferrets, Rabbits and Swine for Sale. Send 10 cents for 80 page illustrated catalogue. Keystone State Kennels, Dept. LD, Reading, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

Health Foods

MACERATED WHEAT, ready to eat; helps the worst cases of chronic constipation—helps them permanently without physic. HIGHLY ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. Write for convincing proofs. Byron Tylor, Mfr., Kansas City, Mo.

Post Cards

SOUVENIR POST CARDS.—From Photos, etc., we make you the "Plates," from which on a type printing press you can have the cards printed in one or more colors. Send for L. D. Samples. Gatchel & Manning, Designers and Engravers, Philadelphia.

Financial

SUCCESS IN THE STOCK MARKET. Our book gives details. A copy will be mailed free of charge if you will write to John A. Boardman & Co., Stock Brokers, 53 Broadway, New York,

Lost and Found

REWARD FOR LOST KEYS unnecessary. Get a silver-plated key ring with registered tag for 25 cents. KING, 51 West 125th Street, New York.

Illustrated Lecture

"THE GREATEST OF ALL AMERICANS" is a remarkable illustrated lecture. Delivered 50 times in N. Y. City alone. Address Henry R. Rose, Newark, N. J.

Typewriters

Slaughtered; Bargains never equaled; standard typewriters rebuilt, $15 to $40; sent allowing trial; send immediately for slaughter prices. Consolidated Typewriter Exch., 243 Broadway, N. Y.

Miniatures

Miniature Portraits. Ivory or Porcelain. High-grade work copied from any picture. Price reasonable. Write A. WILSEY PARTRICK, 18 Pier Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

THAT column above headed "Help and Situations Wanted" ought to make a direct appeal to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Whether you want to obtain help or to get a position, it offers you the quickest, most effective way. Just state your wants briefly and let us print your ad. The rate under this heading is 11 cents for every word and initial, and if you want your mail sent in our care add 30 cents to pay for your box number and for forwarding your mail to you.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

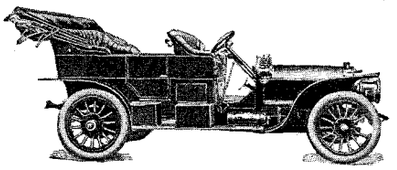
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stoddard-Dayton

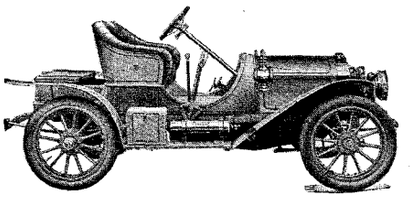
Stoddard-Dayton

Stoddard-Dayton

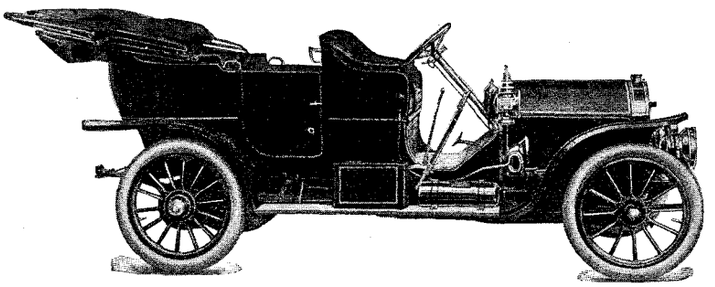
1908 MODELS



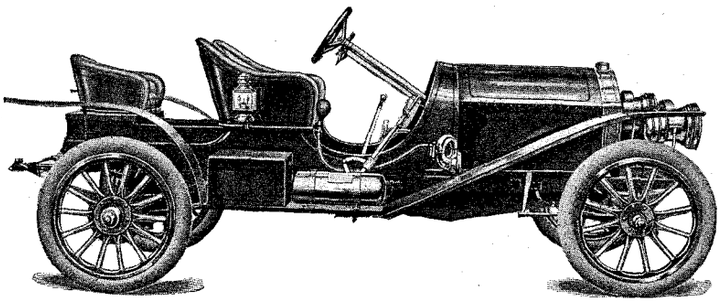
8-G. Six-Cylinder, $4,500
Complete, Without Top



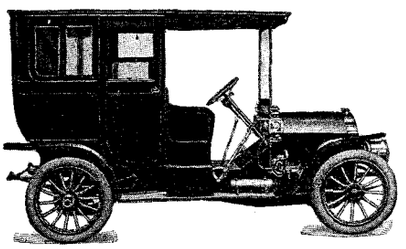
8-H. Runabout, $1,700
Complete, Without Top



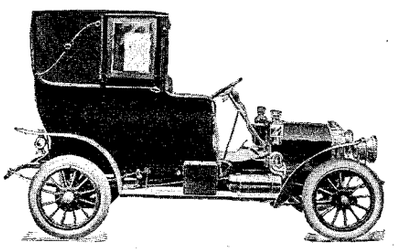
8-F. Touring Car, $2,500
Without Top or Gas Lamps



8-K. Roadster, $2,500



8-F. Limousine, $3,750, complete



8-N. Landaulet, $2,500, complete

SEND FOR 1908 CATALOG

The Dayton Motor Car Co., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Stoddard-Dayton

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED